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Anastatic Drawing Society.

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ANALYTIC DRAWING SOCIETY, AD 1860

WEST BOWER, SOMERSETSHIRE, ALFRED A. CURRIER



Anastatic Drawing Society.

THE object of the Society is to delineate remains of Antiquity; e. g. ancient Ecclesiastical, Military, and Domestic Edifices, Sepulchral Monuments, Brasses, Fonts, Stained Glass, Tiles, Armour, Dress, Jewellery, Plate, Embroidery, Furniture, Carvings, Illuminations of ancient MSS., Copies of rare Prints, Portraits, Seals, Coins, Heraldry, &c. &c., illustrative of the early and middle ages.

Supposing the Society to consist of 100 members, each subscribing 10*s.* 6*d.*, it is calculated that an annual volume of 40 or 50 prints might be produced, to a copy of which every subscriber would be entitled. But as probably only some of the members would wish to contribute the requisite drawings, each contributor would have to send his or her portion of the whole number. For instance, if forty prints were required, and there were twenty members who would contribute the drawings for them, each would have to send two.

Every such contributor to be entitled to at least ten extra impressions from each of his drawings, with the privilege of having as many more taken at his own expense as he may think proper: it being however understood, that such extra impressions shall not be offered for sale, nor used for publication in other works. It is not requisite that the contributors of the drawings should draw them themselves.

The size of the Anastatic Drawings must not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $9\frac{1}{2}$, inclusive of the written names, and exclusive of the margin. The name of each subject and of the artist, and also the year when drawn, to be written within the size mentioned. The drawings to be sent to the Secretary not later than August.

Contributors who wish to colour prints taken from their drawings, must mention it to the Secretary when they send them.

It is desirable that the drawings should be as much as possible of subjects hitherto unpublished; or be, at least, original sketches.

A short description of each should also be sent, from which a Descriptive List for the year will be formed.

Members doubling or trebling their subscription to be entitled to so many more copies of the work; or subscribers of a guinea may have folio copies, with the prints on tinted paper.

The Secretary to have three copies of the annual volume.

Persons wishing to become Members, and Members wishing to leave the Society, are requested to inform the Secretary as early in the year as possible. Members intending to contribute drawings should make known their intention to the Secretary not later than May; and, if possible, mention the intended subjects of them, in order to prevent duplicates being sent. They are also requested to read over the regulations respecting the drawings before they begin them, and again when they think they are finished.

Instructions and materials for Anastatic Drawing may be procured from Mr. Cowell, Butter-Market, Ipswich.

The Secretary requests to be informed of any errors occurring in the List of Members or in the Descriptive List of the Prints for the past year.

Subscriptions for the year to be paid in advance by post-office orders to

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A.D. 1860.

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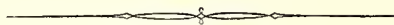
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Title-Page. *A. A. Clarke, Esq.*—West Bower is delightfully situated in a sheltered, sunny spot, overlooking the Quantock Hills, and embosomed in pleasant and umbrageous foliage, close to the pretty village of Durdleigh, and not far from the market town and port of Bridgewater. There is little left of the original building, saving the south front represented in the drawing, which is, however, a remarkable specimen of the beautiful Domestic work of mediæval Somerset, and unlike any other existing example. Fragments of rich painted glass yet exist in the windows of the massive bays, and all the carved ornamental detail that adorns them is boldly designed and cut: indeed the whole building bespeaks solidity and architectural strength. It was the residence of the Dukes of Somerset for a considerable time, by whom it was built; and Lady Jane Seymour resided there previously to her marriage with K. Henry VIIIth.

I. **Norman South Doorway, Thorpe Salvin Church, Yorkshire.** *Mrs. Wilmot.*

II. **Birsay Castle, Orkney Islands.** *Mrs. Baillie Hamilton.*—Birsay, the ancient palace of the Earls of Orkney, was greatly improved by Robert Stewart, on whom the Earldom was conferred by Queen Mary. The ruin, situate on the northern shore of Pomona, on the mainland of Orkney, forms a hollow square, measuring 158 feet long by 100 wide, with a well in the centre. The buildings were formerly two stories high.

III. **Llantony Abbey, Monmouthshire.** *Rev. J. L. Petit.*—The remains of the Austin Priory of Llantony are situate in a wild and romantic valley among the Black Mountains. The Church, though in ruins, still retains enough of its original features to give an idea of its general outline and character when perfect. The lower part of two western Towers, a considerable portion of the Nave, much of the central Tower, and nearly the whole of the south Transept, still remain. The Choir and north Transept present little beyond detached fragments. The west front appears to have been a fine composition, but its central part is destroyed down to the string above the principal doorway. The whole building is apparently of the same date,—the latter part of the twelfth century, the Arches used for the support of large masses being pointed, while those of the doors and windows are mostly round. It may be remarked that the piers are without capitals, a somewhat unusual omission in buildings of that date.—*J. L. P.*

IV. **Tomb in Ashill Church, Somersetshire.** *Rev. J. Mickleburgh.*—This monument is in the north wall of the Nave, and is without inscription. Local tradition assigns it, together with the effigy of a knight, to a Lord and Lady Hull.

V. **Gateway of Mackworth Castle, Derbyshire.** *Miss Darwin.*—The manor of Mackworth has always been held with that of Markeaton. A considerable freehold estate at Mackworth was held under the lord of the manor by the ancient family of De Mackworth, who had a castellated mansion here, the Gateway of which still remains. The Mackworths removed their residence to Normanton, in Rutlandshire, in consequence of the marriage of Thomas Mackworth, Esq., (who was one of the representatives of the county of Derby in the reign of Henry VI.) with the heiress of Basinges. Mackworth Castle continued, nevertheless, in the family two centuries later; Sir Thomas Mackworth died seized of it in 1640. The castle estate is now [1817] the property of Lord Scarsdale, whose family have possessed it for a considerable time.—*Lysons' Derbyshire*, pp. 202-3.

The Gatehouse of Mackworth Castle, is of an anomalous character; it is a complete house in itself, and the

arehway is little more than a doorway: it has two round turrets projecting from the two outer corners, and a good chimney, which has an earlier look than the rest of the work. The windows are square headed, with labels over them; these, and the ogee head to the doorway, and the moulded battlement, appear to be late work. Some antiquaries of eminence consider the Gatehouse to be as early as the middle of the fourteenth century, but its general aspect seems more like the end of the fifteenth.—*Parker's Domestic Architecture*, vol. III, pp. 193-4.

VI. **S. Margaret's Church, Mellow, Hants.** *Rev. H. Moore.*—The incongruous though pieturesque alterations of a later period have destroyed much of the original character of this ancient village Church. The Porch belongs to a style not uncommon in Hampshire; and though plain is good of its kind. The Church contains a fragment of rude and curious fresco painting at the east end of the Chancel.

VII. **St. Luke, from St. Chad's Gospels, Lichfield Cathedral.** *Mrs. C. Gresley.*—An entry in the margin of a page of this MS. records the purchase of it by Gelhi, the son of Arihtuid, from Cingal, for his best horse; and the subsequent dedication of the volume to God and S. Teilo, the patron saint of Llandaff. Another entry records the gift of Trevwyddog and certain rents, &c., to the same. A third is evidence of an act performed at Lichfield at the beginning of the eleventh century, at which period it is evident that the volume had been transferred to the Cathedral of that city, dedicated to St. Chad, from Llandaff. It has accordingly been assumed that, on this account it received the name of TEXTUS SANCTI CEADDÆ. As however, St. Chad, although by birth a Northumbrian, was educated in Ireland, and as this volume evidently emanated from St. Finan's Irish school, of which St. Chad was a celebrated disciple, it appears not improbable that tradition referred the writing of the volume to St. Chad himself. Unfortunately the leaves at the end of the Codex, which possibly contained a notice of the original scribe, are lost.

The curious portrait of St. Luke affords an excellent specimen of the style of the early Irish school of art. The figure is surmounted by a rudely-drawn winged bull: the cruciferous nimbus, fine-curved hair, short-trimmed beard, and naked feet, are worthy of notice, as are also especially the two sceptres which he holds, and the curious seat ornamented with dogs' heads. *Westwood's Palæographia Sacra Pictoria.*—The portrait of St. Mark in this MS. is copied in the volume of the A. D. S. for 1856, plate XXXIV.

VII*. **Emblems of the four Evangelists, from St. Chad's Gospels, Lichfield Cathedral.** *Mrs. C. Gresley.*—The recto of folio 110 is ornamented with the four Evangelical symbols inclosed in square compartments, each measuring 4 inches by 3. These figures are almost the rudest specimens of ancient art now existing in any of the copies of the Gospels. It is, indeed, a most extraordinary circumstance, that whilst these early manuscripts exhibit a most marvellous perfection in the mechanical treatment of the ornamental details, the higher branches of the art were in the lowest possible state; hence the contrast between this page and the one following it, which is entirely occupied by an illuminated Cross, ornamented in the same style as those in the Gospels of Lindisfarne, is most striking. These singular, but highly beautiful tessellated cruciferous frontispieces, also occur in the Book of Kells, the Autograph Gospels of St. Columba at Dublin, and the Gospels of St. Gatien formerly at Tours, affirmed to have been written by St. Hilarius (N. Tr. Dipl. 3, p. 86,) but which is evidently a very early Irish copy of the Gospels.—*Westwood's Palæographia Sacra Pictoria.*

VIII. **The Lord's Prayer, from St. Chad's Gospels, Lichfield Cathedral.** *Mrs. C. Gresley.*—At the end of St. Mark's Gospel the Pater Noster is written on a blank leaf in characters rather wider than those of the text of the volume. This writing is remarkable for its size and beauty, as well as for the patches of red and yellow colours, with which many of the letters are ornamented. The text is also curious, the word *adveniat* being written *et veniat*. Astle (*Origin of Writing*, pl. xv., sp. v.) has given a specimen of the ordinary writing of the volume, and other fac-similes of it will be found in the *Liber Llandavensis*, published by the Welsh MS. Society, 1840. The account given by the Benedictines (N. Tr. de Dipl. 3, p. 86,) is entirely erroneous.—*Westwood's Palæographia Sacra Pictoria.*

IX. **Font, Stanton St. Quintin, Wilts.** *Rev. J. Brooke.*—There are some fine remains of Norman architecture in this Church, which lies five miles to the north-west of Chippenham. The two arches which connect the Nave with the south Aisle are surrounded with two orders of toothed mouldings, and have the peculiarity of being different in form: one being very slightly pointed, while the other is semi-circular. The Pillars, which are round and massive, have capitals in which heads are introduced among the Norman foliations.

The Font here represented is evidently of the same period, and a good specimen of that simple, massive style. The arch-way of the Porch on the south side is also Norman, finely ornamented, and over it is a small rude figure of St. Christopher carrying the infant Saviour across a river, according to the fanciful yet pleasing tradition connected with that Saint.

IX*, X, XI. **Alabaster Sculptures, Fountains Abbey.** *T. H. Gibson, Esq.*—These were found somewhere among the ruins a few years ago, and are now preserved in the Museum. They probably formed panels of the reedos of an Altar in a Chantry Chapel. The founder is introduced in the sculpture of the Assumption, kneeling in prayer to the Blessed Virgin. The heads of the figures are large, but the dresses are good. The horned head-dress of the female figure in the Nativity would assign the date of the work to the middle of the fifteenth century. They have never been fixed in mortar, but have several holes behind fitted with lead and the remains of a piece of strong copper wire, which have held them to a thin panel of stone, or in a wooden frame. They are lightened in weight by being cut away behind.

XII. **The Ladge Oak, Cressage, Shropshire.** *Rev. J. Brooke.*—This fine old Tree stands in the parish of Cressage, by the side of the road leading from thence to Shrewsbury, not far from the banks of the Severn, which flows between it and the Wrekin, which rises in the distance.

It appears, as observed by Mr. Eyton in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, that the Saxon orthography is still preserved in the word *Cressage*, which is the *Christes-ache* of Domesday, that being the *Christ's-oak* of the Saxon æra. The place was so named after an oak, under which, as tradition says, the Gospel was first preached to the heathen Saxons. That tree, however, together with a stone Cross, which succeeded it, have both long since passed away: but the present oak may be regarded as its representative, for that venerable tree may have suggested to a later, (though now by-gone generation,) the idea of consecrating a second oak, by naming one after "Our Lady," the Virgin-Mother. The Representative, however, is itself now sharing the fate of its prototype,—falling as it also is in its turn before the silent tooth of Time.—See *Antiquities of Shropshire, by the Rev. R. W. Eyton*, vol. vi, p. 309.

XIII. **Norman West Door-way, Eton Church, Yorkshire.** *Mrs. Hudson.*

XIV. **S. Kevin's Kitchen, Glendalough, Wicklow.** *Captain G. T. Mowbray.*—The remarkable building called St. Kevin's Kitchen, now, alas, sadly mutilated, is not the least interesting object in the group of ruins at Glendalough. Its high pitched roof of stone remains in a perfect state. A doorway in the western gable displays an instance of the lintel surmounted by an arch. The Chancel, which a few years ago remained, though of great antiquity, and stone roofed, appears to have been an addition: and a portion of the ancient east window may still be observed in the wall, just above the Choir arch, which is not formed in the usual manner, but cut out of the masonry. The little Tower upon the west end appears to be the earliest example of a belfry springing from a roof or gable; but this, as well as the Sacristy, is of later date than the rest of the building.—*Wakeman's Irish Antiquities*, p. 71.

XV. **House at Castle Donington, Leicestershire.** *Miss V. H. Darwin.*—The tradition is that there were two such houses as this, built opposite each other in the same street, and about the same time, by two brothers of the Roby family. One of these has been pulled down, and a farm house built upon its site, now the property of the Marquis of Hastings. The other remains in the possession of the Roby family. The gable with the date 1595, and porch below, are said to have been part of the opposite mansion, and to have been brought here when that was pulled down. On another gable are the initials and date, T. R. 1676, probably for Thomas Roby, Esq., gentleman-sewer extraordinary to Queen Henrietta Maria, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Leicester. His second wife, from whom the present family is descended, was Dorothy, sister of Robert Wilnot, Esq., of Chaddesdon, co. Derby. He died January 18th, 1679.

XVI. **Refuge Cross on the Skidby road, Beverley.** *Mrs. Hudson.*—Connected with the "Fridstol," (a stone seat in Beverley Minster so called, that is *The Seat of Peace*, at which every criminal might find protection,) are the Boundary Stones, which marked the *leuga*, or circuit of the sanctuary. There were four of these Crosses originally: three only are now left. One in a field adjoining the road to York, about a mile and a quarter from the Church of S. John, nearly adjoining to Kinwalgraves, (A. D. S. 1858, pl. VIII.): another, about the same distance from Beverley on the Walkington road, (A. D. S. 1859, pl. XLVI.): and the third (here drawn) in the hedge-row of the road leading to Heple. The fourth stone was situated in the valley a little beyond the hamlet of Molescroft. The first stone was standing in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, and is referred to in the exemplification of the boundaries of the liberties of the Town. The top of the Cross with the transverse stone is destroyed. What remains is fixed in a basement-stone three feet square and twenty-five inches thick, seven inches of the top edge being cut away. This basement-stone is of modern date, and is placed where it is for the purpose of preserving the remains of the Cross. The upright stone is now only five feet high, and has a grooved line running down each of its edges to within six inches of the base. It bears an inscription, engraved in square text, which is almost effaced by the storms which have beaten on it from the north. In

1773, Mr. Topham, of Hatfield in Holderness, decyphered this inscription. He states it to be—*Orate pro anima Majistri Willi Clerici de Walthon*, and he considered it to have been a sepulchral monument, and that William de Walthon was buried under or near it. From the Latin he supposes it had been erected about the year 1400. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, rector of Bishop Burton, with some other gentlemen, had this stone taken up a few years since, but nothing was discovered under or near it.—*Poulson's Beverlac*, vol. II, 687.

XVII. Elbow Ornaments from Bench-ends, Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk. *Rev. H. Moore.*

XVIII. Millom Church, Cumberland. *Mrs. Michaelson.*—The Church of Millom was given in 1228 to the Abbey of S. Mary of Furness. One moiety was appropriated to that Monastery, the other assigned by the Archbishop of York to the support of his Chantry of St. Nicholas at York. Millom Castle stood close by the Church, the stronghold of the Boyville family, until Joan, daughter and heir of Adam de Millom brought it, temp. Hen. III., to Sir John Huddleston, in whose descendants it continued until the last century. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Huddleston (who died in 1745,) married Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., who sold the manor of Millom, in 1774, to Sir James Lowther, afterwards Earl of Lonsdale. The shield of arms still to be seen in various parts of the Church is that of Huddleston,—*Gules*, a fret *Argent*. The shield with the pastoral staff is that of the Abbey of Furness.—*Lysons' Cumberland*.

The singularly shaped window at the west end of the south aisle of the Church was discovered a short time ago, when it underwent some repairs; at which time the round-headed light below the bell-turret was put in. The arch below this is curious; it is splayed on both sides, exterior and interior, and springs from the ground. At the foot of each of the figures bearing shields on the side of the alabaster monument kneels a female figure with a horned head-dress, which is a curious arrangement.

XIX. Fragments of Grave-stones, Duffield Church, Derbyshire. *J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq.*

XX. Hawkeshead, Lancashire. *Miss V. H. Darwin.*—Hawkeshead, in respect of importance, is the fourth town in the district of Furness; and during the existence of the Abbey of Furness it was governed by a bailiff appointed by the Abbats, who dispensed justice for the whole of that district in a Court-room over the Gate-way of a house inhabited by some of the Monks, who officiated in the Church and performed other parochial duties. Of this house, which is a quadrangular building belonging to the Abbats, there are still some remains in tolerable preservation.—*Lewis' Topographical Dictionary*.

XXI. Guaccas from Peru. *Mrs. Lingen Burton.*—These vessels are found in the tombs of the ancient inhabitants of Peru, which are composed of vast mounds of earth and bricks, dried in the sun, of an irregular shape, frequently oblong, some conical, and rising in terraces, in which the cells of the dead are constructed. One of their principal temples is in the jurisdiction of the town of Cayambi, and was the burial-place of the Kings of Quito. There is another large conical one, rising in terraces, nine leagues from Lima; and here the Peruvians assemble once a year to worship. They preserved their dead with great care: they were first exposed to the dry and rarified air, and then wound round with ropes. Imagining that their occupations in the future state would somewhat resemble the present, they buried with them various articles of clothing, household utensils, and sometimes money. The drinking vessels here represented are made of earth of various colours. Numbers 1, 2, are deep blue; 3, 5, are maize colour; 4, light red; 6, dark green. The double bottles are more picturesque than their grotesque neighbours, and are peculiar in having only one inlet for the liquid; and, if blown into, a whistle is produced through a little hole in the bird's neck in the one, and in the back of the Indian's head in the other. These Guaccas are in the possession of Rear Admiral Sir G. E. Hamond, G.C.B., Norton Lodge, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

XXII. Kirklington Hall, Yorkshire. *C. D. Barstow, Esq.*—There is here a beautiful ancient room, with a ceiling enriched with fancies and heraldry appertaining to Kirk Wandesford, whose costly Elizabethan monument is in the Church. Above the mantelpiece is let in an older coat of thirty quarterings, apparently belonging to Conyers of Hornby. In another chamber is a fine tapestried bed and a chest full of old writings. *Allen's History of Yorkshire.*—The Hall has evidently formed three sides of a square, of which one only remains, as also does the moat.

XXIII. Pile of Foundry, near the Isle of Walney, Lancashire. *Mrs. Michaelson.*—This Castle was built by one of the Abbats of Furness in 1. Edw. Ist, to guard the entrance to the harbour against inroads of Piets, Scots, and other marauders. It has a good Barbican, with remains of the warder's room above. Half the Castle has tumbled into the sea, as the sketch shows. In the reign of Henry VIIth, Lambert Simnel landed here when he attempted to gain the crown, but afterwards accepted the office of turnspit in the royal household instead. Pile of Foundry, Foulney, or Fouldrey, means the Isle of sea fowl or sea gulls.

XXIII*, XXIV. Roman Vases found at Exeter in 1851. *Mrs. Beckett.*—Some account of the discovery of these vases was printed in the volume of the A. D. S. for 1859, p. 1. No. XXIII* is of black terra cotta, with a red line round it, and is the exact size of the original. No. XXIV is of the same material, with red figures and pattern: the female probably represents the goddess of victory. The original is eight inches in height. Both these vases are in the collection of Mrs. Spode, Hawkesyard Park, Staffordshire.

XXV. Siena. *Rev. J. L. Petit.*—The Cathedral of Siena seems to belong altogether to the fourteenth century, and may be considered a good specimen of the Italian Gothic of that period. The round arch is freely used throughout, as well as the pointed. The windows are mostly small; the buttresses square, flat, massive, and of less projection than those employed in Northern Gothic Cathedrals. The centre of the Church has a hexagonal dome, supported by six clustered columns and arches; its effect is very pleasing, though it may be questioned whether this is improved by the alternate courses of black and white marble used in the construction. The Belfry Tower has its windows arranged in several tiers, each tier containing one window more than that below it. The highest tier contains six. The openings are narrow, and round-headed. This Cathedral occupies the highest part of the town, and is a fine object when seen from a distance.—*J. L. P.*

XXVI. Ivory Relic. *Mrs. Beckett.*—Probably Italian, carved before the discovery of America, and representing the three known portions of the world, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Size of the original. In the possession of Samuel Thompson, Esq., Thingwall, Lancashire.

XXVII. Crypt, Mount Orgueil Castle, Jersey. *Mrs. De Burgh.*—Of this celebrated Chapel of St. George little is left but some remains of its Crypt. In a roll of the reign of Edward IIIrd, in the year 1346, we find that when Jean des Roches was governor of the Islands, he paid the chaplain of the Chapel for celebrating Mass there for the King of England, and to pray for him and for the souls of his ancestors at the time of Easter and at the Feasts of SS. Peter and Paul, and for the lighting of the said Chapel during the time. The print is from a drawing by the Rev. Francis Vyvyan Luke.

XXVIII. Monumental Effigies in Kirklington and Well Churches, Yorkshire. *C. D. Barstow, Esq.*—The former is one of the Lords Mowbray of that place, of the last quarter of the fourteenth century. The other represents the last Neville Lord Latimer, who lived at Snape Castle, now a ruin. He married Lucy, daughter of the Earl of Worcester, and left four daughters. He died in 1577: the date of the monument is 1596.

XXVIII*, XXIX. Leigh Delamere Church, Wiltshire. *Rev. J. Brooke.*—This very interesting little Parish Church, situated about eight miles north-west of Chippenham, was pulled down about the year 1845, and replaced by a poor imitation. It consisted of a Nave, South Aisle, and Chancel, the latter connected with the Nave by a beautiful Early Decorated arch with bevelled mouldings.

There was also a stone Pulpit, the ascent to which was by circular stone steps, within the face of the north wall, forming a semi-circular bay externally. The East Window of the Chancel had been blocked up, to receive some fine stone tabernacle work of the Decorated style, the niches of which had once apparently contained figures. A peculiarity existed in some of the square-headed windows, the dripstones of which were double, the upper ones being troughs terminating in gargoyles as shewn in the sketch. There was also a stone staircase at the west end, beneath the junction of the gables, forming a bay outside, as in that of the Pulpit, by means of which access was gained to the roof.

The Bell-turret, which is one of a series, the type of which seems peculiar to this part of the country, has so far been rescued from destruction, that it, together with the Chancel Arch, has been re-erected in a school at an adjoining hamlet. It is beautifully constructed, and extremely elegant. Its peculiarity mainly consists in the support given to it by means of brackets in the east and west faces of the Gable wall; thereby admitting of a canopied octagonal structure, instead of the usual plain flat Belfry. This of Leigh Delamere is the most elaborate of the class, the diagonal facings being occupied by elegant Early-English arches in lieu of the mere imposts, which in that of Acton Turville, Gloucestershire, as well as in all the others, support the sides of the small octagonal spires. There were evidently pinnacles on the four cardinal sides, the bases of which remain, probably of a form somewhat similar to those still existing at Acton Turville, as shewn in the sketch.

A more minute and masterly description of all the Turrets of this class will be found in the first volume of the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, by the Rev. J. L. Petit.

XXX. Kilgobbin Castle, co. Dublin. *Capt. G. T. Mowbray.*—If the History of Domestic Architecture in Ireland is ever written, the fortified houses of the gentry, thickly scattered over the face of the land,

will afford abundant materials. More like the Pele-towers of the Scottish borders than the mansions of the landed proprietors of the more settled English shires, they point to a period when every man's house required to be fortified: and perhaps more perfect examples of defensible residences of small size, and erected at a comparatively small cost, are nowhere else to be found.

The greater number of the pele-towers, or "Pyles," as they are termed in our legal documents, were erected in the fifteenth century by virtue of an Act of Parliament which enabled the proprietor to levy the expense of building them on the surrounding district, inasmuch as they belonged chiefly to the Anglo-Norman settlers, and served to hold in check the "Irish Enemy," as the aboriginal Celtic Clans were named. Some few of the so called "Castles" are of an earlier date, but they form the minority; and of the general characters of those more common defensible fifteenth century mansions, Kilgobbin Castle affords a good example. The lower story was always vaulted, and served to hold the stores of the family; sometimes every story was thus rendered fire-proof, but more frequently, as in Kilgobbin, the lower story alone was so constructed. Access was gained by an ingeniously defended door-way and narrow stair, sometimes spiral, generally straight, and constructed in the thickness of the wall, leading to the living-chambers above; and we have evidence that the roof was generally covered with thatch.

The sectional view of Kilgobbin, afforded by its present ruined state, illustrates the foregoing observations.

Kilgobbin Castle belonged to the Dublin family of Walsh, originally no doubt from Wales, and hence the surname. John Walsh, the owner of the Castle, town, and lands of Kilgobbin and Jameston, containing 300 acres, is described in the Inquisition post Mortem, which fixes his death on the 17th May, 1578, as a "gentleman" (*generosus*), who held of the King *in capite*. His son Peter was 18 years of age, and unmarried. The ruins of his mansion are situate in the half barony of Rathdown, county of Dublin, on the old road from Dublin to Enniskerry-by-the-Scalp, near the base of the Three Rock Mountain. Though much undermined by gold seekers before 1834, it was then, as appears by a woodcut in the "Dublin Penny Journal" for that year, perfect in its main features. The writer of the notice there given anticipated its speedy ruin, and the illustration which accompanies these lines proves the correctness of his fears.—*J. Graves.*

XXXI. *Lyca, or Oil Vessel, from Cunæ.* *Mrs. Beckett.*—This beautiful little vessel, of which the drawing is the exact size, is made in black terra cotta, with a yellowish white pattern. It was brought from a grave at Cunæ in 1859 by its present possessor.

XXXII. *Tickenham Church, Somersetshire.* *A. S. Ellis, Esq.*—SS. Quiricius and Julietta are the saints of this Church, which stands near the high road from Bristol to Clevedon, about three miles from the latter. It consists of a Nave, with North and South Aisles, a Chancel with a South Aisle, and a Tower at the west end. The outer doorway of the Porch and the Font are Early English. Of the latter a drawing is given in the volume of the A. D. S. for 1856. In the north aisle lie three effigies, in a line, of two cross-legged knights with a female between them. They are supposed to represent some of the De Tickenham family, an early seion of the house of Berkeley. The Cross on the east gable of the North Aisle has a very delicately carved Crucifix.

XXXIII. *Irish Fibula and Trumpets.* *A. Johns, Esq.*—The silver fibula was found in 1824 near Ballymoney, co. Antrim. The width of it is 3 inches: the length of the pin, 6 inches: the weight 3 oz. 15 dwts. The drawing was made when the fibula was in the Cabinet of the late Mr. Carruthers, co. Down.

In the month of July, 1860, these two brazen War Trumpets were found very near the surface of a small hillock in Drumabest Bog, parish of Kilraughts, county of Antrim. They are in the highest state of preservation. One is 2 feet 11 inches in length; the diameter of the tube at the small end is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, at the larger $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The other is $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the large end: it is blown at the side.

XXXIV. *Monument in St. Stephen's Church, Bristol.* *H. S. Wasbrough, Esq.*—This beautiful monument was discovered in 1844 on the removal of the high pews, which for many years had encumbered the Church. It is not known whom it was to commemorate. Both the architectural ornaments of the monuments and the effigies are of earlier date than the present Church, and it is apparently composed of parts not originally conjoined. The figures, for instance, rest on separate slabs, one of which is larger than the other, and the costumes are not exactly of the same period; that of the male belonging to the latter part of the fourteenth century, while the dress of the female is of an earlier date. The effigies as well as the small figures in front of the Tomb appear to have been originally coloured; and when first discovered, an heraldic bearing could be traced on one of the shields in front of the Tomb, viz., a Lion or Leopard rampant *Sable*, on a field *Gules*.

XXXV. **South Door-way, Kilburn Church, Yorkshire.** *Mrs. Hudson.*

XXXVI. **From Wells Cathedral.** *A. S. Ellis, Esq.*—Early English Tiles from S. John's Chapel: of the two heraldic, one has the Royal Arms, the other those of Richard, King of the Romans, &c., second son of King John.

Early English Sepulchral Slab, now in the Crypt under the Chapter House.

XXXVII. **Old Gateways, Wells.** *Mrs. Spode.*—The Market Place, Wells, is a spacious area surrounded with buildings, some of ancient structure. The most prominent is a stately Gatehouse, which leads to the Bishop's Palace. This Gatehouse was erected by Bishop Beekington about A.D. 1453, and forms part of a square, intended to have been built by that magnificent prelate. At the upper end of the square is an ornamented Gatehouse, which leads to the Church Yard, to which is assigned the name of *The Penniless Porch*, for what reason is not known. The Bishop's arms are curiously sculptured thereupon; and his rebus,—a flaming beaçon issuing from a tun.

XXXVIII. **Misereres.** *Rev. E. R. Pitman.*

XXXIX. **Heads of missile Weapons, from Clarendon, Wiltshire.** *Rev. J. M. Gresley.*—Since these were purchased at Salisbury in 1840, many heads of a similar description have been discovered in that city, chiefly during the progress of excavations for the new sewers. Nine were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, 25 May, 1854, and are engraved in the *Archæologia*. The two largest here given were probably (like two in the *Archæologia*) heads of feathered darts cast with the hand. The bifurcate head is that of a bird-bolt used in field-sports. Similar ones, however, have been found on the battle-field of Towton. Forked arrow-heads have long been used by the Chinese, and it was with shafts thus armed that Commodus performed his famous feat of decapitating an ostrich when at full speed in the amphitheatre.—See *Archæologia*, vol. XXXVI, pp. 71–3, pl. VII.

XL. **Holy Cross Abbey, co. Tipperary.** *Miss M. E. Pearson.*—But little is known of the history of this Monastery. It is said to have been founded by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, as a depository for a fragment of the True Cross, in 1182. The Conventual Church is cruciform, with a massive and rather low Tower at the intersection of the Cross. It is now used as a grave-yard. The window tracery of the Decorated style is very rich and varied. The principal of this house was a mitred Abbat.

XLI. **Grave Stones in Chelmerton Church Yard, Derbyshire.** *Mrs. Wilmot.*

XLII. **Lapis Lazuli Tazza.** *Mrs. Beckett.*—The bowl, the base, and the shields in the Scottish lions' paws, are of this beautiful stone. The drawing is the exact size of the original, which once belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and is now in the possession of Samuel Thompson, Esq., Thingwall Hall, Lancashire.

XLIII. **Sir John Inyn, Knight.** *A. S. Ellis, Esq.*—On the floor of the Lady Chapel in S. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol, is a large brass, commemorating Sir John Inyn, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, a judge in the King's Bench, and recorder of Bristol. His effigy, of which a drawing is given, occupies the centre of the stone, and on a strip of brass running round the margin is the following inscription with contractions,—*Hic jacet Johannes Inyn Miles Capitalis Justiciarius Domini Regis Ad placita coram ipso Rege tenenda qui obiit xiiij die Martij Anno Domini Millesimo cccc xxxix Cuius anime propicietur deus Amen.* There is also an inscription on another plate at the feet of the effigy,—

JUSTE DEUS PACIENS JUDEX MISERERE JOHANNIS JNYN QUI JUS FACIENS MILES FUT EIUS IN ANNIS
URBE RECORDATOR FUT HAC BARO SCACCARIOQUE SUMMAS ET IN BANCO JUDEX CAPITALIS UTROQUE
JUSTICIAM VOLUIT CONFIXAM CUM PIETATE MILICIAM VOLUIT SUBNIXAM NOBILITATE
JUSTE JOHANNIS FORTIS MILES JAM PROPICIATUS ESTO FORIS MORTIS SIBI CLAUDE REMITTE REATUS.

Beneath this again are the two shields represented in the drawing, of which the arms occupying the dexter side is said to be those of Inyn.

Inyn's Court near Bishopsworth, in the parish of Bedminster, Somersetshire, was the country residence of Sir John; and judging from the style of architecture it is not improbable that he built it. It has been long used as a Farm House, and remained entire until about twelve years ago, when the whole was demolished, with the exception of the octagonal Tower shown in the drawing. This has lost its parapet, and is newly roofed.

Inyn's Court came to the Paulet family by the marriage of Lord Paulet of Hinton St. George with Elizabeth (*Christian*, says Collins,) daughter and coheir of Christopher Kenn, of Kenn, Esq., son of John Kenn, and Isabel Inyn, grand-daughter of the Judge.

XLIV. Ancient Monumental Crosses at Checkley and Ilam, Staffordshire. *Mrs. Spode.*—The inhabitants of Checkley have a tradition of a battle that was fought a quarter of a mile E. N. E. of their Church, in a place called Naked Fields. These stones are supposed to have been set up over the bodies of three distinguished personages there slain.

The Crosses at Ilam may be connected with S. Bertram, commonly called Bertellin, patron of the town of Stafford, who is supposed to have passed the latter years of his life in Dovedale, and whose tomb or shrine of the thirteenth century may still be seen in Ilam Church. He flourished towards A.D. 800.

XLV, XLVI, XLVII. Drawings in the Rydeware Chartulary. *Miss M. Gresley.*—Chartularies such as that from which these drawings are copied are much more uncommon than those of Monastic Establishments. The Title of it occurs in French on the fifth page,—“Thomas de Rydeware fiz & heyr Wauter de Rydeware fit fere cete liure. En le an de Reigne le Rei Edward fiz le bon Rei Edward le secunde. De tus les teneimens q̄ il tint en sa mein. En Rydeware En Scheyle en fridlesham & En Ketelberstone. E. en Rossingthone.” Rideware is in Staffordshire, Seile in Leicestershire, Fridlesham in Berkshire, Ketelberston in Suffolk, and Roston in Derbyshire. This MS. has probably been in the possession of the Lords of the Manor of Seile from the time when it was written to the present. An abstract of its contents is printed in Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. III, pt. II, pp. 999—1007*. Pen-and-ink drawings are dispersed about the volume, excepting towards the end, where the transcriber of the charters omitted them, as well as many of the capital letters. They are generally appropriate to the subject of the charters by the sides of which they occur. King Edward the second is represented by his “carta de mercato,” by which he grants to Thomas de Rideware a weekly market in Sheile, and a fair on the day of St. Margaret the virgin. Under it is a memorandum that the first market was held at Sheile on the 10th of, 1311. The writer has taken his portrait of the King on his throne from the Great Seal appended to the charter which he was transcribing. By charters 3, 52, and 100 (grants of land by him), are drawings of William de Ferraris, Earl of Derby, in the mail armour of the period when the book was written. In the first of these the scalloped metal plates protecting the knees and elbows, and the jewelled fillet round the head are observable: in the second and third ailettes are on the shoulders. All three wear surcoats and carry shields blazoned with the Ferrers arms, *Vaire, Or, and Gules*. The third, granting pasturage and pannage for pigs in the Forest of Needwood, has a pig eating acorns under an oak, and the head of a recumbent stag. Charter 103 is a grant of lands in Northbury (Norbury, Derbyshire,) and Rossintone, by William Fils Herbert, who appears by the side of it with a shield and surcoat of his arms, *Gutté, a chief, Vaire, Or and Gules*. On fol. 5 appears Walter, Prior of the Church of St. James at Dudley, granting, with his chapter, to Roger de Rydeware all their right in the Church of St. Peter of Scheile, for which he had sued them. Charter 49 has a portrait of Robert de Hoethorp, 1272, Abbat of Miravalle, (Warwickshire,) who had disputes with William de Rydeware about land and crops at Scheyle; 101, of Anselm, Mitred Abbat of St. Edmund, who gave Kettleberstoun to Richard Pecche in fee and inheritance; 97, of Robert, Mitred Abbat of Reding, who received the lady Matilda Peeche into confraternity with that Church, A.D. 1270; 35, of William, Prior of Gresley, (Derbyshire,) giving to William, son of Walter de Rydeware, by the charter of himself and the Canons of that Church, sealed with the common seal of their Chapter, a messuage with buildings, orchard, and garden, in Great Scheyle. By charter 89 Nicholas de Buteylier de Redinges and Juliana his wife, grant to lady Matilda Peeche all their land, “tam edificatam quam non edificatam,” in the ville of Fridelesham, called la Hyde. By charter 62 William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, confirms to William de Rydeware all the land of Woodhouses, (near Tutbury,) which William de Gresley gave him: by 63, all the assart of the same: and by 65, to Roger de Rydeware all the land called “Boscum Calumpniatum,” i. e. Callingewood. (See Moseley's *History of Tutbury*, pp. 7, 8.) By charter 102, William the Conqueror orders Nigel de Stafford to let Atsorus, an Englishman, hold his land at Edelinghale, (Etingshall, Staffordshire, or Edingale, Derbyshire,) as his father had it. Charters 65 and 66 are about the wood of Great Scheyle. Charter 64 shows the sheep of William de Rydeware on the hills at Crankesdone in Hertindone, and fol. 56^b the fish in the pond at Levenodheshay. The drawing at the foot of fol. 20^b is very singular. It appears to be a mediæval representation of a phenomenon which is still in progress,—the world being turned upside down. Coming home to a castle from hunting in a wood is a hare erect on her hind legs, and carrying a hound suspended by his legs from an axe: another hare follows, blowing a horn and holding a mace: then comes a fox, carrying a cock upon a lance (?), and leading a brace of greyhounds: next, a bear riding upon a hound: and lastly, another hare carrying a bow and arrows.

XLVIII. Blanzac. *Rev. J. L. Petit.*—This is one of those interesting Churches which may be visited from Angoulême, and in some respects is one of the most remarkable among them. It is a large cross Church with a central Tower; but this Tower, instead of resting on the arches of intersection in the usual manner, and occupying its whole space, rises from the ground independently of them, and occupies a square considerably smaller than that formed by the intersection. The Nave, Choir, and Transepts, have each the appearance of separate rooms, instead of parts of a large area. The Tower has a narrow arch in each of its faces. It apparently belongs to the twelfth century. The Choir, which is apsidal, is earlier, and has round arches. The Nave, which is very wide and without aisles, is chiefly Gothic, probably of the thirteenth century. Blanzac is about twelve miles from Angoulême, to the left of the Bordeaux road.

XLIX. Norman Doorway, Patricbourne, Kent. *W. J. Gillett, Esq.*

L. Ripon Minster. *T. H. Gibson, Esq.*—In the seventh century Wilfrid built the first Church, which occupied the site of the present one. The only remains of this early structure is the Crypt, which is undoubtedly Saxon workmanship. This Church was destroyed when King Edred in 948 devastated this part of Yorkshire. Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, shortly afterwards erected another, which in its turn disappeared when William the Conqueror visited the north. Thomas, the Norman, whom William had made Archbishop of York, commenced a new work. This Church of the Norman Archbishop was beautified and enlarged by Archbishop Roger, about 1160, in late Norman style, who preserved of the original structure only the south aisle of the Choir, which he incorporated into his own Choir. In the reign of Edward 1st Archbishop Roger's Choir was enlarged and otherwise altered. The fall of the central Tower in 1459 necessitated larger repairs; and the parts of the Choir and south Transept which had been destroyed were rebuilt. The sketch, which is in very violent perspective owing to their being no other good point of view on the south side, shows the south-west Tower—an Early-English lancet addition to Archbishop Roger's work; Archbishop Roger's Transept, repaired in the Perpendicular era; the heavy massive Buttresses of the Choir, built in Edward 1st's reign; the old south Aisle of the Norman Church, incorporated into the later building, with its double splayed windows and Apse, and round windows an addition of a later date; and the great addition made in the Perpendicular time of the Lady Loft over the stone roof. The old part is now used as the Chapter House and Vestry; while the Crypt below is partly burial vaults, and partly the Chancel house.

LI. Dunbar Castle, Haddingtonshire. *Mrs. Baillie Hamilton.*—This fortress is of great antiquity. It is recorded to have been burnt by Kenneth II in the ninth century. In 1073 it belonged to the Earls of March. Its ruins stand on a bold rocky promontory, washed by the sea. On one side are two natural arches, through which the tide flows. From the fragments of building, one of these appears to have been used as a postern; and through this it is probable that Alexander Ramsey reinforced the garrison in 1338, when closely besieged by the Earl of Salisbury, and successfully defended for nearly five months by "Black Agnes" of Dunbar, Countess of March. Edward II took refuge here after his defeat at Bannockburn; and it was from Dunbar in 1565 that Queen Mary and the Earl of Bothwell marched with an army of his dependants to Carbery Hill, where being defeated she surrendered herself, and was imprisoned in Loch-Levin Castle. In 1567 the regent Murray laid siege to Dunbar. The garrison soon surrendered, and it was afterwards ordered to be dismantled.

LII. Part of the Cloisters, Hereford Cathedral. *W. J. Gillett, Esq.*—This drawing was taken before the recent alterations by Mr. G. G. Scott.

LIII. Old Dodecote, Tasmore House, Oxfordshire. *Rev. E. R. Pitman.*

LIV. Plas Mawr, Conway. *Mrs. Spode.*—The most notable building in Conway is Plas Mawr, the Great Mansion, which bears date 1585, and was founded by Robert Wynne, of Gwydir. It is now the property of Lord Mostyn. As an illustrative example of the architecture of former days, it is worth inspection; and its panelled walls, with their elaborate carvings of figures, coats of arms, and heraldic devices, among which the initials of Queen Elizabeth and her favourite, Lord Leicester, are frequently introduced, will convey to the visitor an intelligible idea of baronial state and manners in the olden time. A winding stair-case leads to a turret, from which there is an excellent view of the town and surrounding country.—*Guide to Llandudno.*

LV. Room in a Farm House, Chredle, Staffordshire. *Mrs. Blagge.*—The House in which this is the principal apartment is called "The Mill House." Upon a stone over the porch is the date of its erection, 1635. It was formerly the property of the Mylles family. The table, panelling, and ceiling in the sketch, are all of beautiful old oak. The table has the date 1639.

LVI. **Kirkham Priory, Yorkshire.** *T. H. Gibson, Esq., M.D.*—Sir Walter Espec had only one son by his wife Adeline, also called Walter, who took great delight in riding swift horses. Galloping one day towards Frithby near Kirkham, his horse fell near a stone Cross, and the young man died instantly. His father, scarcely knowing whom to make his heir, and being desirous to devote his estate to the service of God, consulted William his uncle, then rector of Garton, who advised him to found a Monastery at Kirkham. Accordingly he and his wife founded a Priory of Austin Canons there, in honor of the Holy Trinity, and endowed it with seven Churches, which were appropriated thereto; the profits of which, together with the rents and other possessions, in Yorkshire and Northumberland, amounted to eleven hundred marks. William, rector of Garton, was the first Prior, A.D. 1121. The principal remains of Kirkham Priory consist of a fine Norman Doorway, part of the Cloisters, and its Gateway, a beautiful piece of Decorated stone-work, enriched with shields of arms, and niches containing statues of Saints, among whom St. George may be distinguished. The arms of the Priory were *Gules*, 3 water bougets *Argent*, in the midst erect a pastoral staff *Or.*—*Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. VI. p. 208.

LVII. **Ancient Measure in the Market House, Bodmin, Cornwall.** *J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq.*—In the centre of the bowl is an upright iron pin, on the top of which revolved an iron "strike." The sack was held up by the iron hooks on the side of the lip, and the corn then let to run through the hole by drawing up an iron slide fixed on the inside of the bowl. In quaint letters is inscribed

How ever your measure
ye sell full
1563

LVIII. **Bizantine Church near the British Embassy, Athens.** *Mrs. Baillie Hamilton.*—Unable to produce sculptures which displayed any degree of graceful form or artistic finish, the Greek architects made use of the columns and capitals which they found scattered in profusion in every town among the ruins of the heathen temples: architraves and cornices of beautiful Greek work were placed as ornaments in these base erections, with little regard to their appropriateness or even position; an old column was generally used for the sill of the door; a piece of frieze was thought to look well in a blank wall; sometimes they turned it upside down for a change. Dedications to Pagan deities are often found embedded in the wall of a Church, merely because the piece of marble on which they were engraved came in handy to the mason at the time. Some of the small Churches at Athens are built almost entirely of ancient sculptured blocks. The ancient Metropolitan Church of that city is composed almost entirely of antique fragments of white marble. This curious Church was built in the sixth century. The doors of Bizantine buildings are usually square-topped, but they are placed under an arch of a semi-circular form, ornamented with columns on each side: the arches above the doors and windows are frequently built of large flat tiles, although the buildings may be of stone. The porches of many buildings consist of four columns, from which spring four semi-circular arches which support a dome; the abutments of these arches are kept together by an iron bar, which runs from the summit of each column to the next. I have met with rings running on these bars, as if curtains had been formerly hung upon them. The windows are always very small, often not larger than loopholes: they have semi-circular tops, and are frequently filled up with thin slabs of white marble, perforated with one perpendicular row of round holes, which serves instead of glass; no tracery was ever used: and where one window, or one row of windows, was not sufficient to light the interiors, another row was placed above them, in preference to opening a larger window. In parts of the Church of St. Sophia there are three or four rows of diminutive windows, one above the other. *Curzon's Visits to Monasteries of the Levant*, pp. XXV–VI.—The Church here drawn is of the description above given, but rather less ornamented with fragments of sculptured stone.

LIX. **Kelso Abbey, Roxboroughshire.** *Rev. J. L. Petit.*—The remains of this fine old Church, when seen from the opposite side of the Tweed, present the appearance rather of a feudal Castle than an Ecclesiastical building. They consist of two sides of a large and massive central Tower, a north and south Transept flanked with Turrets, a few arches of the Choir, and a Nave, or rather western Vestibule, of but little more length than sufficient for abutment to the Tower Arches, though equal in height to the other limbs of the cross. Part of a deep and much enriched western Doorway remains; and also a fine Doorway in the front of the North Transept, the elevation of which is tolerably perfect. Between the Turrets which flank this front is a kind of Bell-gable, which seems of the same date with the rest, though it may be later. The building appears to belong to the latter part of the twelfth century, as it has pointed Arches under the Tower, and even the Tower Windows are slightly pointed.—*J. L. P.*

LX. Clog Almanack. *Miss F. M. Gresley.*—This specimen is mentioned in Shaw's History of Staffordshire, vol. i., p. 332, as then (1798) in the Museum of Mr. Green of Lichfield, at the dispersion of whose collection it passed into the hands of Dr. Wright of that city, and afterwards of Mr. G. T. Lomax, its present possessor. In Plot's Staffordshire, pp. 418–430, there is a particular account of these almanacks, which are of Danish origin, and were known by the names of Clogs, Rimstocks, Primestaves, and Baculi annales. They were made of wood, horn, bone, and metal. Some were as large as walking-sticks, and were used as such; others were small enough for the pocket; others, like the one here drawn, were hung at one end of the mantle-tree of the chimney for the use of the family. The use of them in England seems to have been confined to Staffordshire, and none of the remaining examples appear to be older than the reign of Elizabeth.

With regard to the figures inscribed upon them, they all follow the Julian form. There are three months contained upon each of the four edges: the number of days in them are represented by notches, that which begins each month having, in the present example, a cross patee over against it; every seventh notch being also of a larger size. Over against many of the notches there are placed, on the left hand, several marks or symbols denoting the Golden number, or cycle of the moon; which number, if under 5, is represented by so many points; but if 5, a line is drawn from the notch or day to which it belongs, with a hook turned back towards the course of the line. This, if cut off at due distance, may be taken for a V, which, being the fifth vowel, has been used to represent the number 5: as X for 10, which is nothing else but a composition of two V's turned tail to tail. If the Golden number be above 5, and under 10, it is then marked by the hooked line, which is 5, with one point which makes 6, or two for 7, three for 8, or four for 9; the said line being crossed with a stroke, broad at each end, which represents an X, when the Golden number for that day is 10; points being added (as over the hook for 5,) till the number rises to 15, when a hook is placed again at the end of the line above the X to show us that number. Above these the points are added again, till the number amounts to 19, where the line issuing from the day is crossed with two strokes, as if it were twenty. "Why it should be represented by the symbol of 20, when it might as easily have been done by its own," says Plot, "I cannot imagine; unless it may pass for a reason, that our ancestors thought that an even round number did more gracefully set forth or denote the completion of the moon's cycle than an odd number could."

Of the inscriptions issuing from the notches to the right hand of them, some point out the offices or endowments of the Saints before whose festivals they are put: others the manner of their martyrdoms: others some eminent action some way relating to the saint: or else the work or sport in fashion about the time when the feast was kept. For instance, against June 29th is a key or keys for S. Peter; August 10th, a gridiron for S. Lawrence; November 25th, a wheel for S. Catherine. Against January 6th is a star for the Epiphany; February 14th a true lover's knot for S. Valentine; March 2nd, a bough for S. Chad, who lived a hermit's life in the woods near Lichfield.

The specimen here drawn is of oak, 2 feet 1 inch in length, of which 3 inches are formed into an octangular handle, through which a ring passes for suspension. It may be observed that the notch for April 1st is at the foot of the edge for the first three months in the year, instead of being at the top of the edge for the second three; at the bottom of which second edge, in like manner, is placed July 1st; thus having 91 days upon the first three edges, and 92 upon the fourth. The maker has been sparing of emblems, instead of which there are many straight lines cut from the notches for particular days.

LXI. Stoke-Say Castle, Shropshire. *Miss Petit.*—Stoke-Say, or Stoke Castle, as it is sometimes called, is situate in a fine wooded valley, about seven miles north of Ludlow, on the road from that place to Shrewsbury. Altogether this is one of the most perfect and interesting thirteenth century buildings which we possess. It is completely uninhabited, and occupied only as farm offices.

The manor belonged to the family of Say, who held it under the Lacies, to which last family it had reverted before 1273, the husband of the heiress of the Lacies dying possessed of it that year. It next passed to the Ludelawes or Ludlows, and in 1291 Lawrence de Ludelawe obtained a licence to strengthen with a wall of stone and lime, and crenellate his mansion at Stoke-Say.

The buildings and Court-yard are surrounded with a moat about twenty-two feet wide, and which comes up close to the walls of the house; the only entrance being by a Gate-House into the Court-yard. The present Gate-House is a rich specimen of Elizabethan timber-work.—*Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, vol. i., pp. 157, 160.—*A. D. S. for 1856, No. LII.*

LXII. Ancient Cross at Hope, Derbyshire. *Mrs. Wilmot.*—Found about two years ago in pulling down some old schools to build new ones. Part was the head-stone of the doorway, and the rest formed part of a wall. It is of very red sand-stone, and about seven feet high.

LXIII. Ravenstone Church, Derbyshire. *Rev. M. Vavasour.*—But little is known of the history of this Church and its rectors. In 1337 King Edward IIIrd granted to Henry Lord Beaumont and Alice his wife, divers lands in Ravenstone, and the advowson of the Church, late parcel of the possessions of Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winton, who had been attainted. After the dissolution of Monasteries, Henry VIIIth granted the advowson and manor to Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland. It is now in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The massive Tower and broach Spire with quatrefoil openings are the best portions of the Church, which is dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel. The interior presents an example of Church "restoration" (so called) early in the 18th century,—round-headed windows without mullions or tracery, wall oak-panelling, box pews, high pulpit and reading-desk, &c., the pious work of John Wilkins, Esq., and Rebecca his wife; who died, the latter in 1718, the former in 1726.—*R. I. P.*

LXIV. Bench-End, Noseley Chapel, Leicestershire. *Capt. G. T. Mowbray.*—There was a College or Chantry at Noseley in the Chapel of the Manor House, consisting of a Warden and certain brethren, founded A.D. 1273 by Sir Roger de Martival, in honour of the Ascension of our Lord and the Assumption of the B. V. M. The remains of the domestic buildings have been demolished since 1798, but the Chapel remains. The cock upon the Bench-end here drawn was the crest of the Staunton family, of Staunton Harold, of whom Elizabeth married in the fifteenth century William Hesilrige of Noseley, father of Thomas Hesilrige, esquire of the body to K. Henry VIIIth, who obtained the Collegiate property from the crown.—See *Nichols' Leicestershire, Gartree Hundred*, vol. II, pt. II, pp. 751, 752.

LXV. Entrance to the Chapter-house, Furness. *Miss V. H. Darwin.*—The magnificent Abbey of Furness was founded in 1127 by Stephen, afterwards King of England, for monks of the Cistercian Order, whom he removed from Tulket in Amounderness to this valley, where obtaining valuable grants they continued to flourish for more than two centuries. The Abbats were invested with extensive privileges, and enjoyed large possessions; they held in their own right the woods, pastures, fisheries, and mills of the district, and had considerable share in the salt works and mines. The Abbey and Monastic Edifices formed a vast pile of buildings, the character of which was perhaps rather that of simple magnificence arising from their extent, than of richness and beauty resulting from their style. The Chapter House, which was by far the most elegant of the Conventual Buildings, was of Early English Architecture: the Church, and most of the other parts, were in the Norman style, partly intermixed with the Early English. The revenue of this establishment at its dissolution was £966 7s. 10d.—*Lewis' Topographical Dictionary.*

LXVI. View in Mainz. *Miss M. F. Hasker.*

LXVII. Fresco on the wall of Pinbin Chapel, Worcestershire. *Rev. J. F. Wickenden.*—This fragment seems to have been intentionally defaced before it was whitewashed. An outstretched hand and some white and red drapery are all that remain of the principal figure. This, as it seems, represented the "Ancient of Days" with a figure of our Lord upon the Cross against the knees. Angels in separate compartments are represented adoring: those in the upper compartments have a red background: the lower ones, and the diaper behind the principal figure, are pink. This subject occupied the east wall of the Church south of the Chancel Arch. Above it were scanty remains of (probably) a large picture of the Doom. Other paintings from the same Chapel are in the volume of the A. D. S. for 1856, Nos. XLV, XLVI.

LXVIII. King Ina's Palace, South Petherton, Somersetshire. *Rev. J. Mickleburgh.*—Collinson in his History of Somerset remarks,—“When the Romans relinquished this country, South Petherton became the possession and seat of the Saxon Kings. Ina had a palace here. The inhabitants show an old house near the Church, with ancient windows and armorial shields, but which are the erection of modern times: and the old Palace must long ago have been levelled with the ground.” The old wall, however, on the premises bears evident marks of antiquity, as belonging to an age centuries earlier than the date of the ruins.

LXIX. Dyserth Church, Flintshire. *Miss V. H. Darwin.*

LXX. Gateway of the Abbey of St. John, Colchester, 1718. *Miss M. Gresley.*—Eudo, says Tanner, a great officer in the courts of K. William the Conqueror, and of his two sons and successors, began to build here, A.D. 1096, an Abbey of the Order of St. Benedict, to the honour of St. John Baptist, which he finished in the year 1104. It was valued, 26 Hen. 8., at £535 17s. 0d. 0q., and granted 1 Edw. 6., to John earl of Warwick.

The Entrance Gateway is now the only remain which deserves particular notice: it is built of hewn stone and flint, and is a very beautiful specimen of Gothic Architecture.—*Dugd. Mon. Angl.*, vol. IV, p. 606.

Stukeley's drawing, which is here copied, was made before the battlement of stone and flint was destroyed, and the present tiled roof substituted probably for the original leaden one.

LXXI. Preaching Cross of the Black Friars, Hereford. *Miss M. F. Harker.*—The Black Friars' Monastery was founded about the year 1276, under the auspices of William Cantelupe, brother of the well-known Bishop of that name, in the Portfield beyond Bye-street Gate, and soon afterwards removed to a piece of ground beyond Widemarsh Gate. Of this establishment the principal vestiges are some decayed walls, the remains of the Prior's House, and the Cross or stone pulpit. It is composed of six cinque-foil arches forming a hexagon. In the centre is a pillar supporting the groined roof of the pulpit with a hexagonal base, on each side of which are two tre-foil arches. The roof has the appearance of having been embattled, and included a dome, which, it is probable, originally contained a Crucifix. The style of this Cross would indicate the early decorated Gothic, some of whose characteristics were geometrical circles and foils, as are instanced not only in the case of the Preaching Cross, but also in two windows in the ruins of the Monastic building. It is probable that the Cross was surrounded by the Cloisters, where the people assembled, under cover, to listen to the discourses of the Friars, who were very popular with their hearers.

LXXII. Logan Stones, Great Ormes Head. *Miss V. H. Darwin.*—The larger one has slipped from its position on a smooth surface of rock, and is immovable. The small one, which overlooks Conway Water, can be easily made to oscillate.

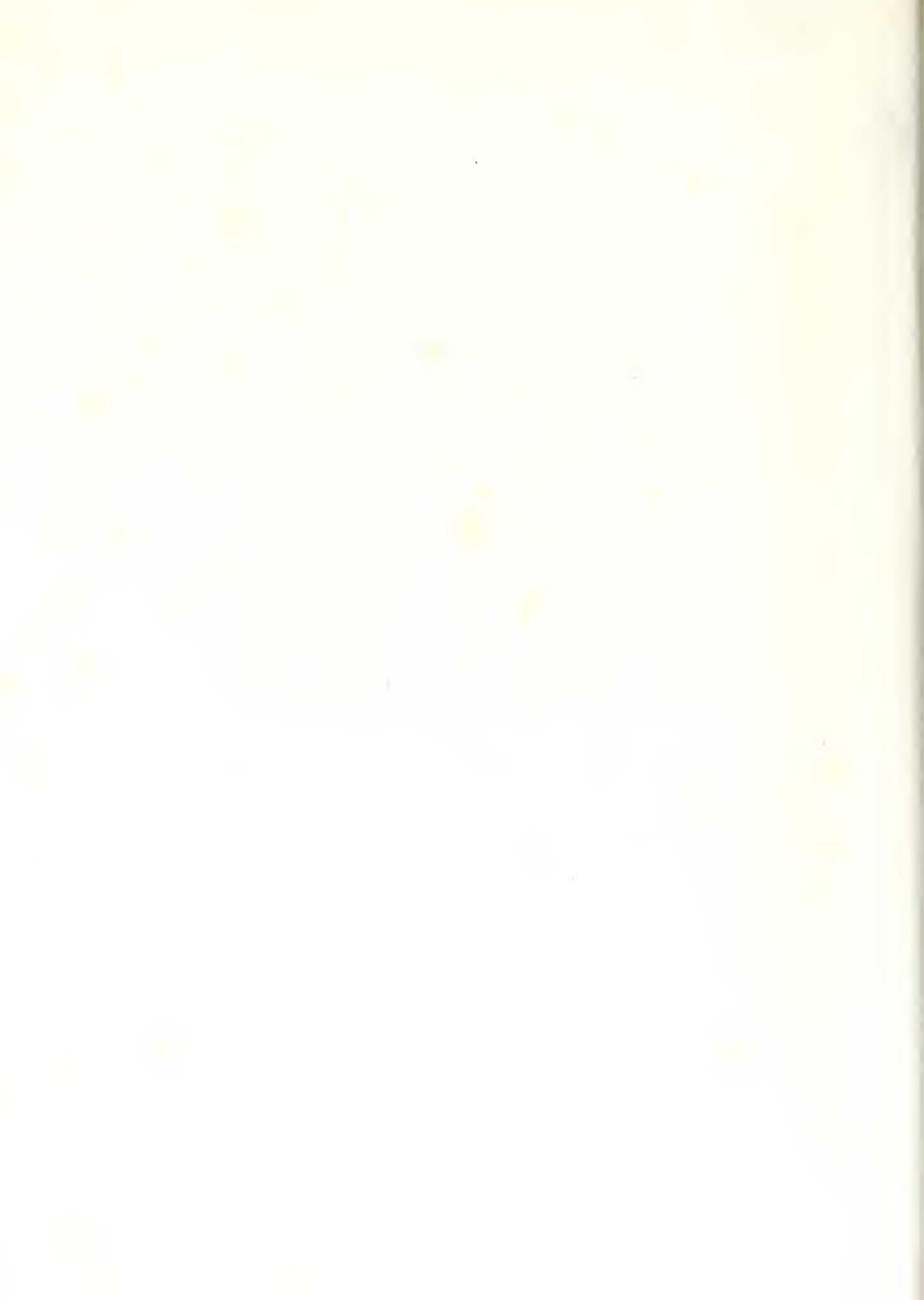
Coloured impressions of Plates VII, VII*, VIII, and LXVII, will be sent to any member of the A. D. S. who wishes to copy them.

Errata in the Volume for 1859,—VIII, for "Berwick" read "Bewick": XXV, for "Finney" read "Findley": LX, LXI, for "Jame" read "Tame."





South Door
Thorpe Salvin Church
Yorkshire





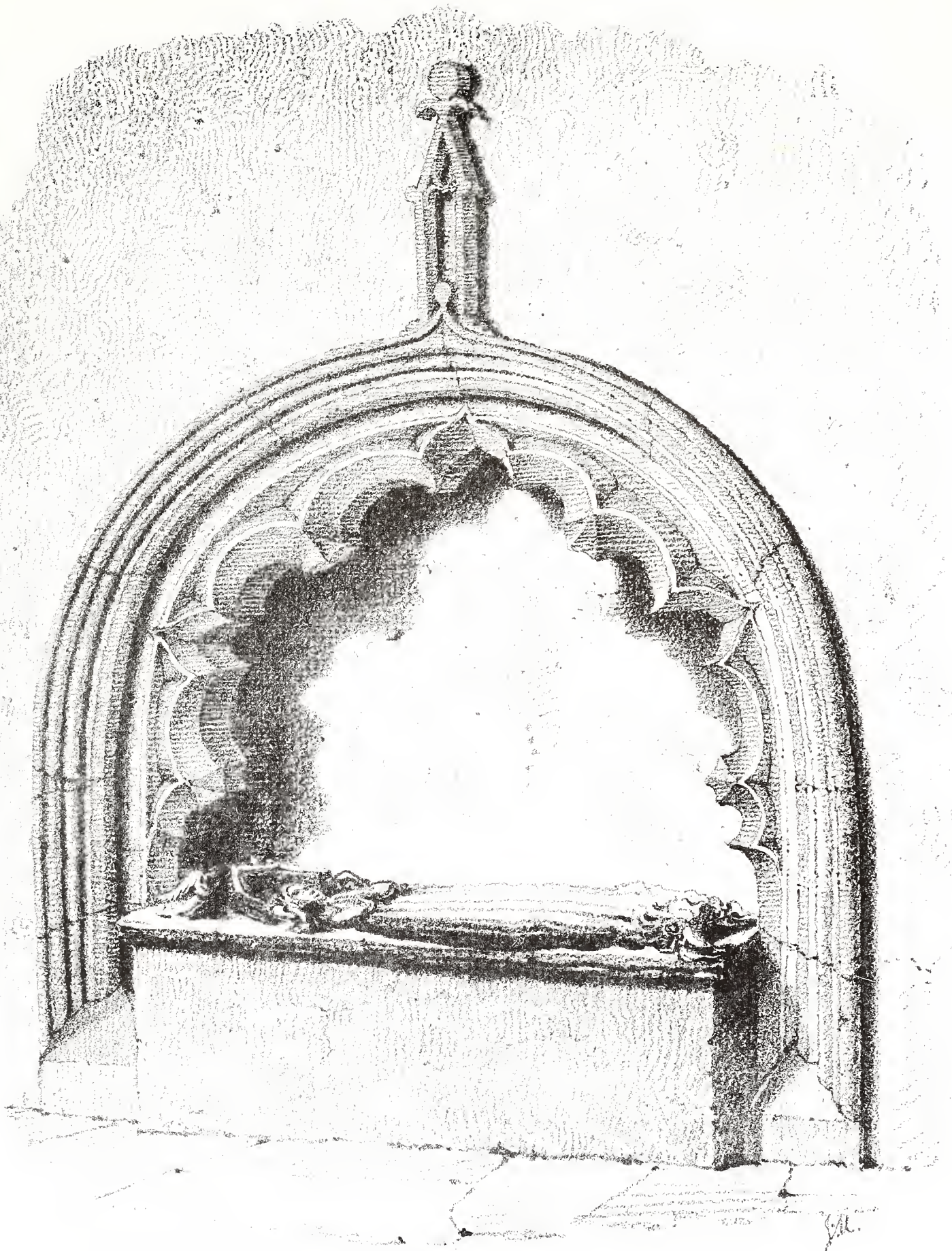
Boray Palace - Orkney Islands. 1860

Sketches 1849. From J. H. Hamilton 1860.

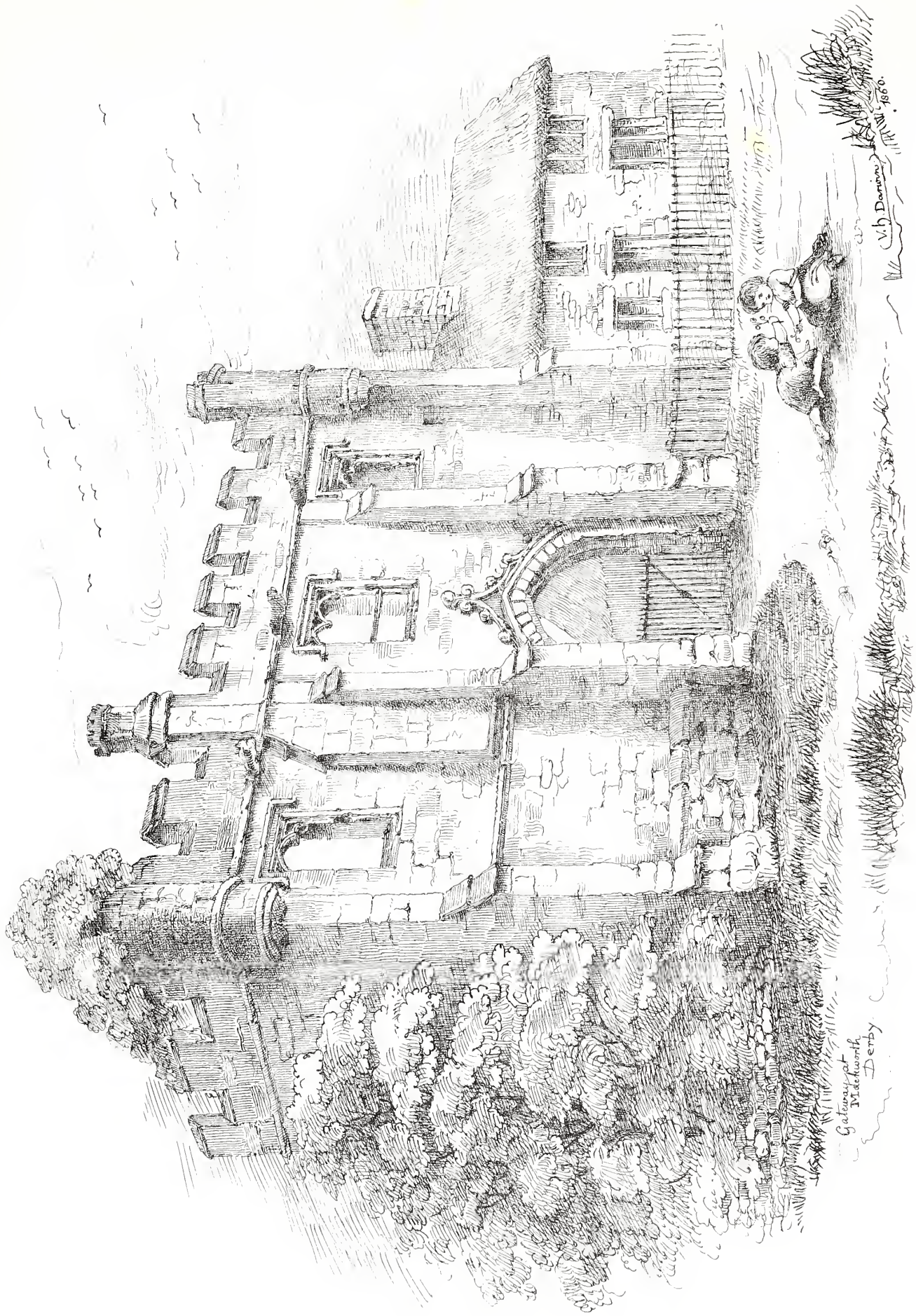
J. H. 11.



Monastery Abbey



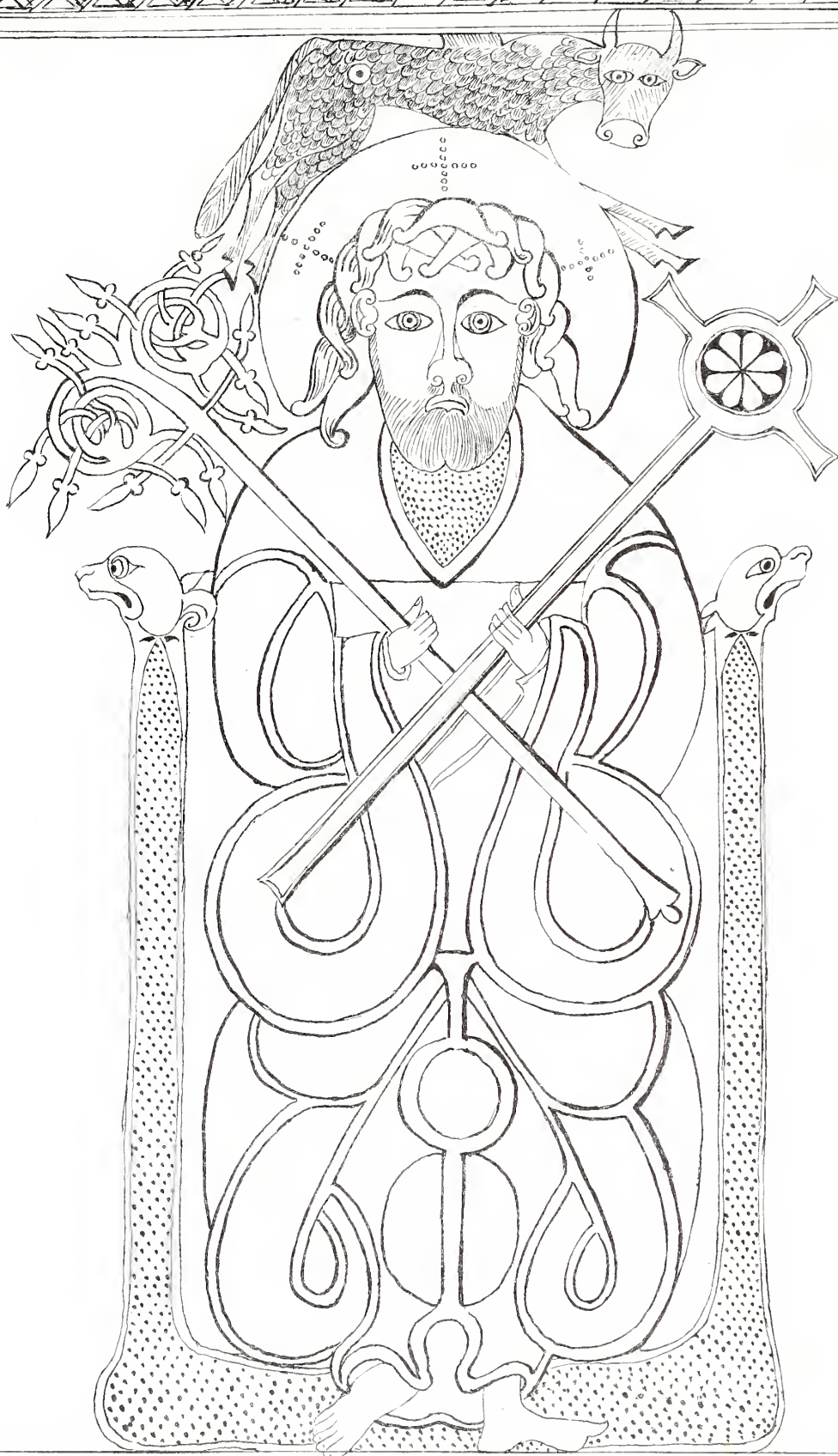
ANCIENT TOMB IN ASHILL CHURCH, SOMERSET.



Gateway at
Mackworth
Derby

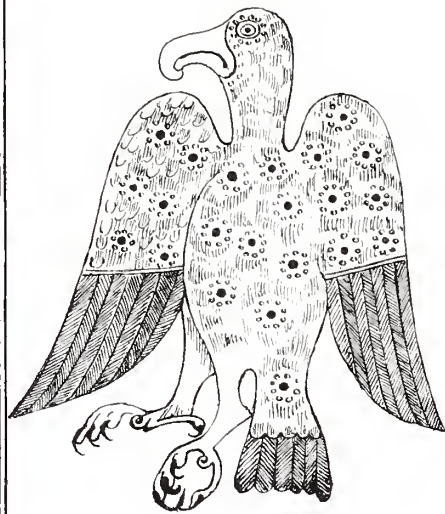
V. b. Darwin
1850.





St. Luke from a manuscript of the 7th century in the library Lichfield Cathedral.

A. E. Greeney. 1860.



Anglo-C. Guelph. 1860.

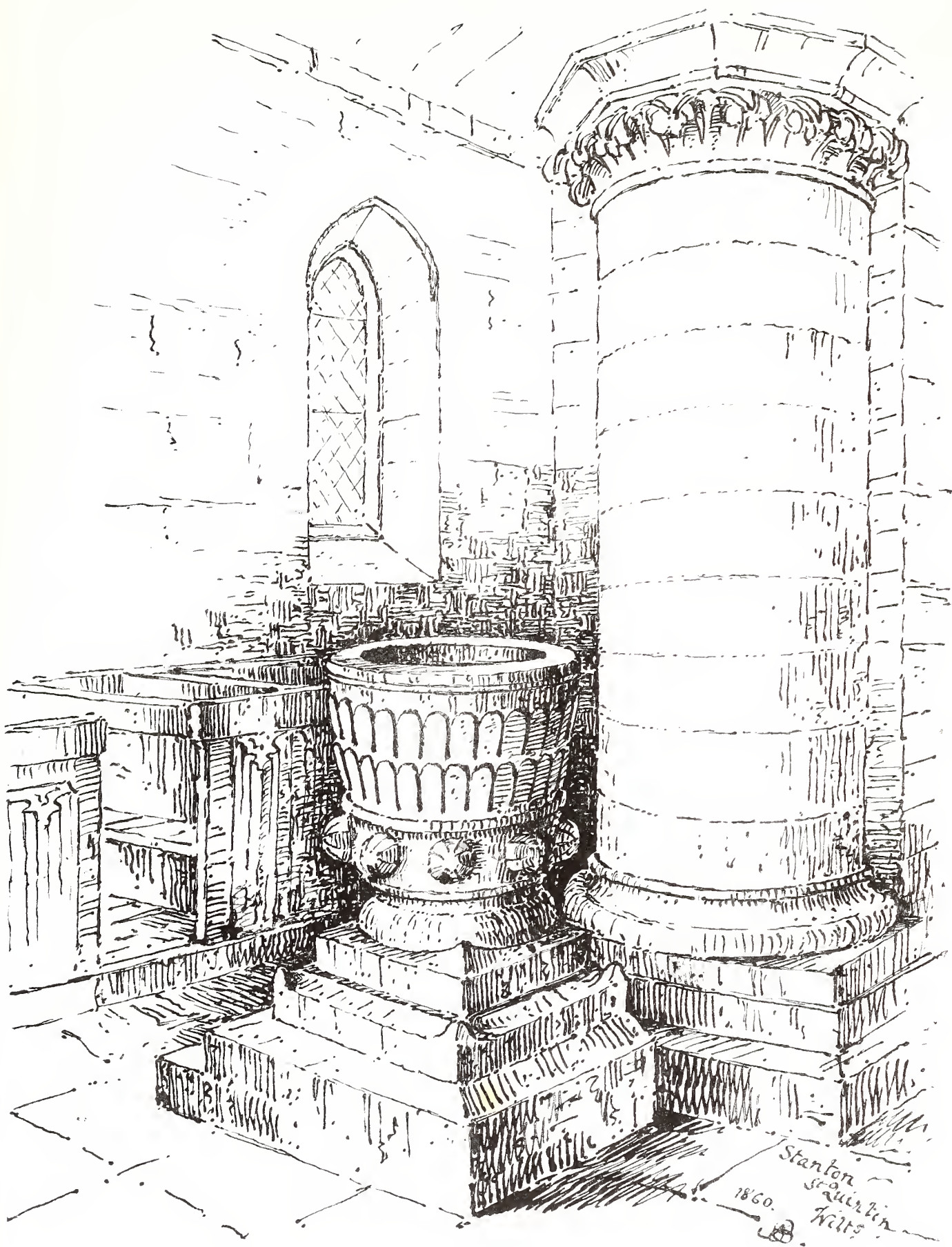
Emblems of the 4 Evangelists from a M.S. of the 7th Century. (St Chad's Gospels)
in the Library, Lichfield Cathedral.

DOMINE DEUS QUI ES IN CAELIS
US SCRIBATUR NOMEN TUUM
VENIAT REGNUM TUUM fiat
VOLUNTAS TUA SICUT IN CAELO
IN TERRA PANEM nostrum
SUPER SUB STANTIALEM DA
NIS ODIUM EDENITE NOBIS
DEBITA NOstra SICUT ET NOS
DIMISSIMUS DEBITORIBUS NOS
TRIS ET NE NOS IN DUCAS
IN TEMPTATIONEM SED LIBERA
NOS

amen

... A. E. Gressley 1860.

*The Lord's Prayer, from a Manuscript of the 7th Century in the
Library, Lichfield Cathedral.*





18 44. 60.

The Nativity.

18. 18.



off.

The Assumption of the Virgin - Tountains Abbey.
(xvj inch by x.)

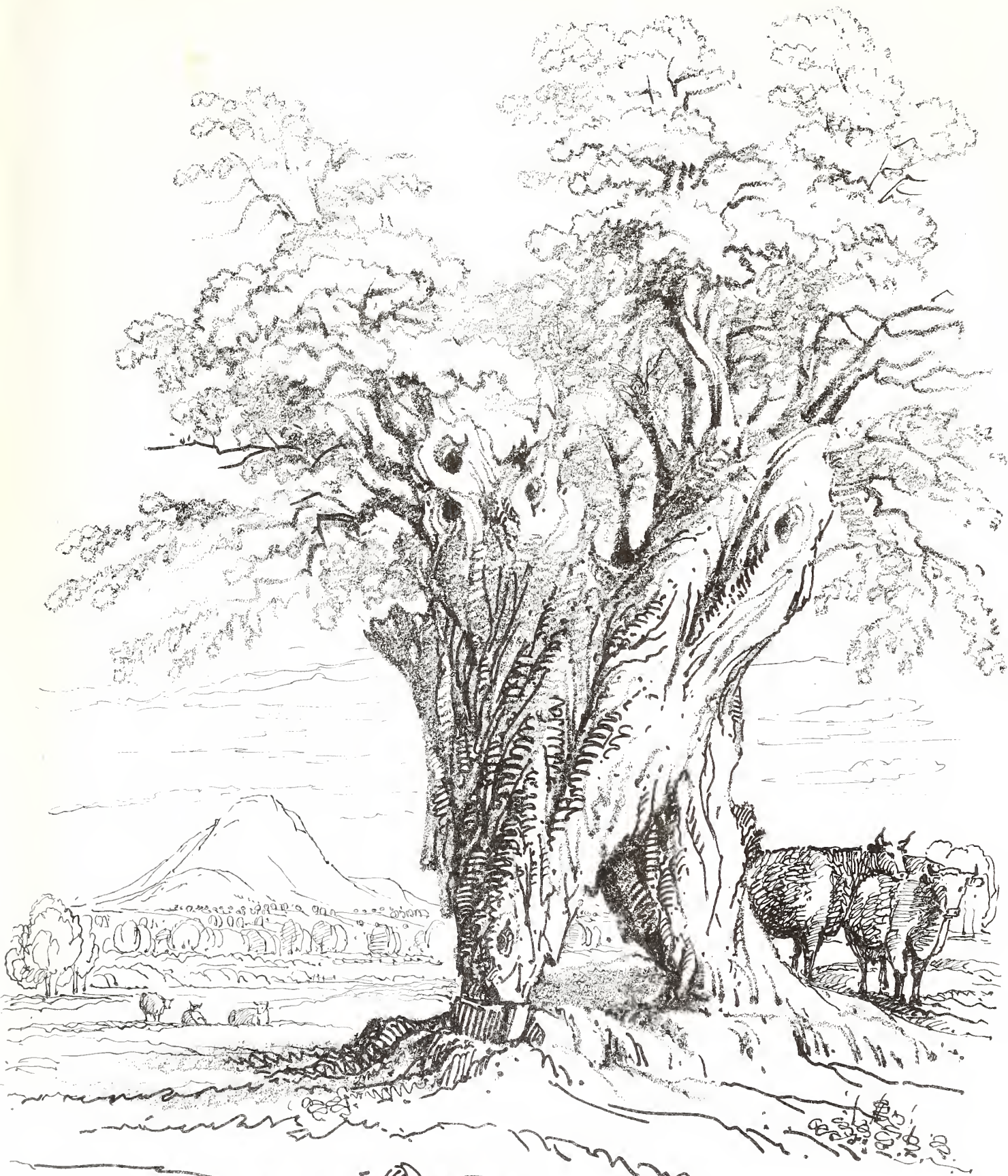
AD. x.



18 60.

The Coronation of y^e Virgin

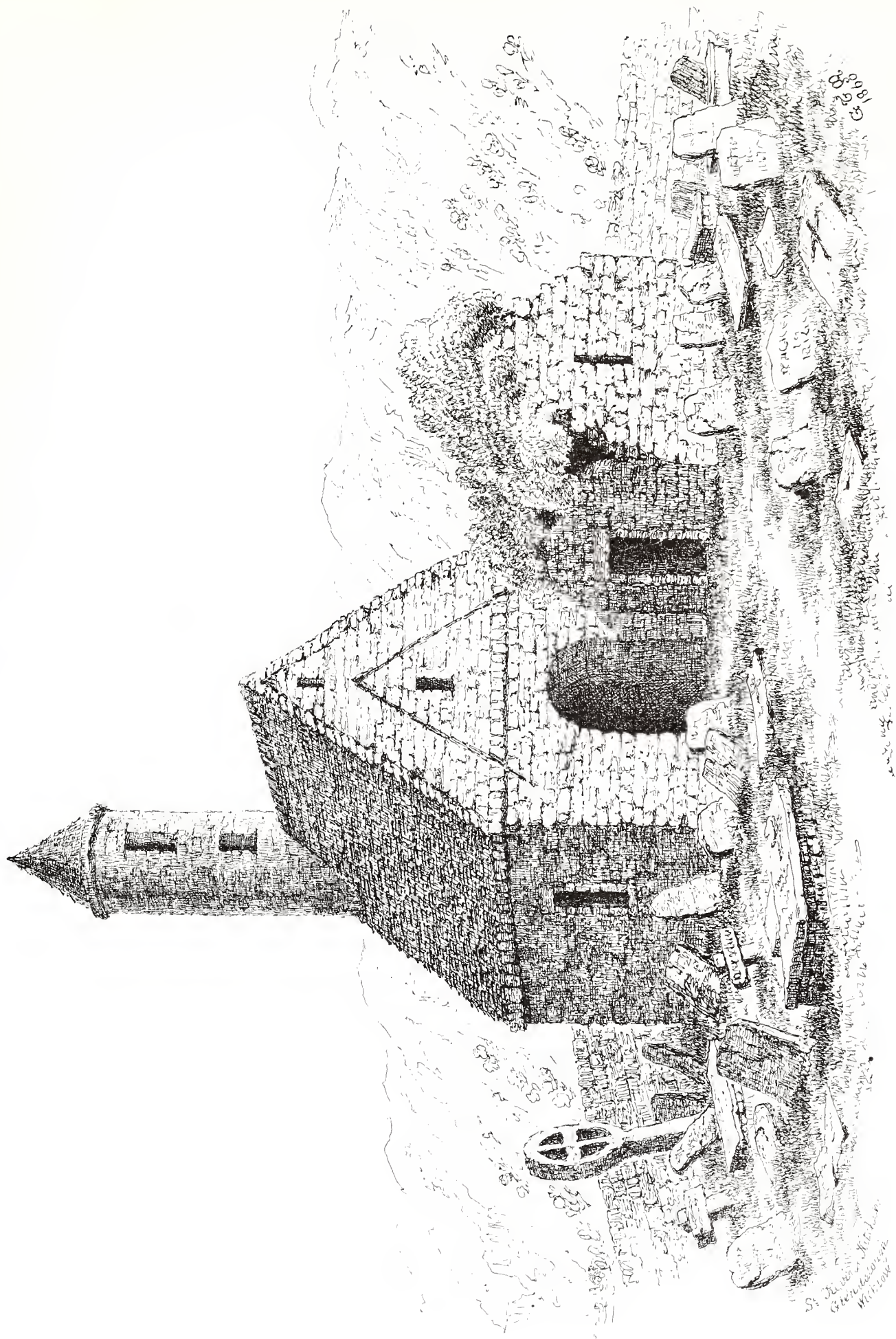
Ad x1.

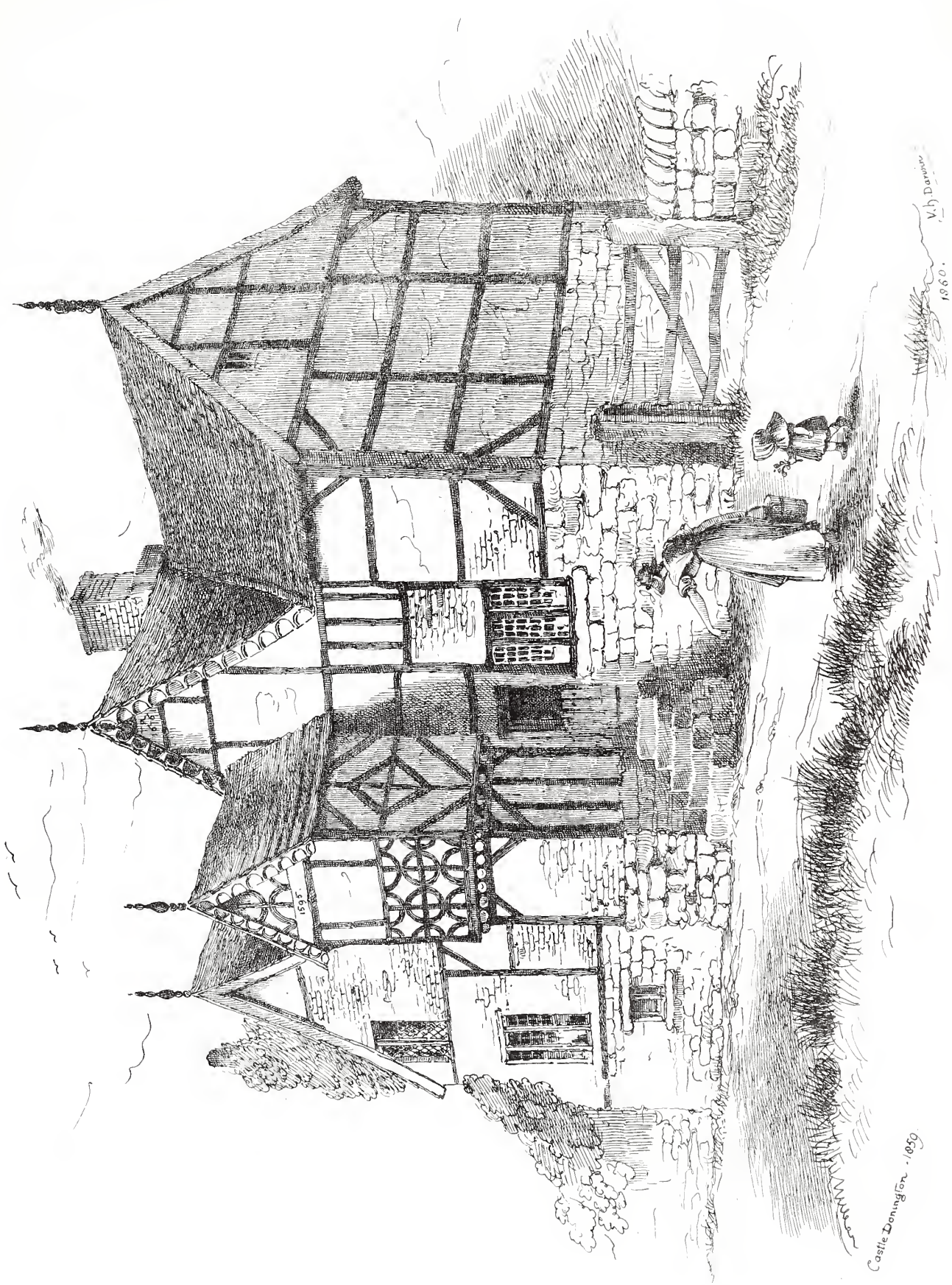


The Ledge Oak. Cretingham, Shropshire.
1860



West Door.
Eton Ch. Yorkshire.





Castle Donington. 1859

Pl. XV.

V. J. D. 1860.



Refuge Cross.
on the Skidby Road.
n^o Beverley.

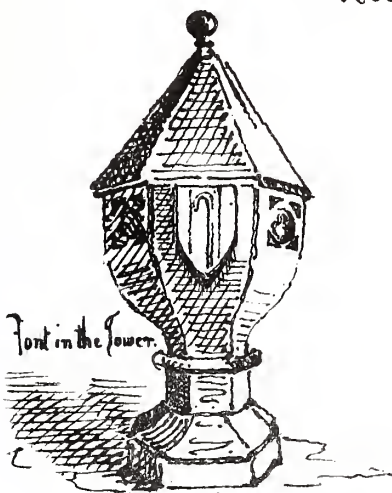
from
Walpole & Peter, 1859.



1060.



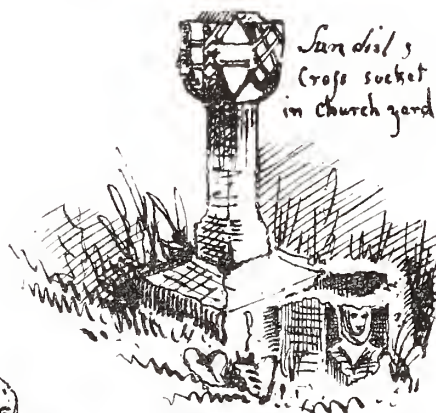
Millem Church. Co. Lumb.
1860.



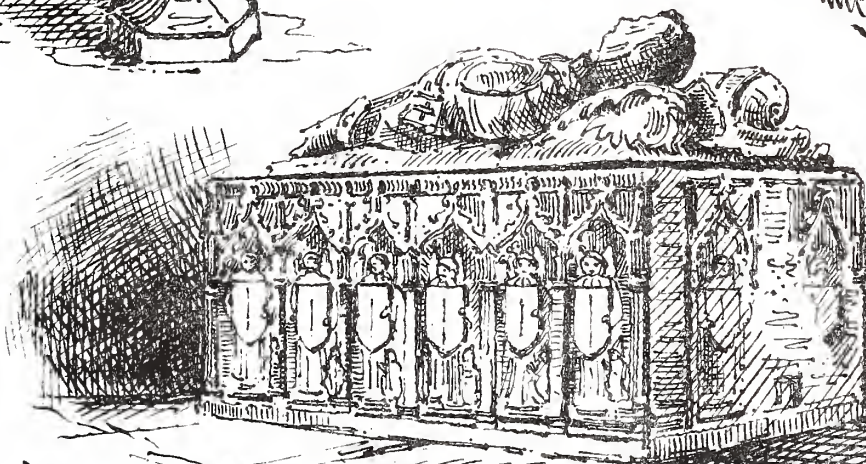
Font in the tower.



Arms of Huddleston
on the font.
the crosser indicates
Abbot of Furness.



Sanctus
Cross socket
in church yard

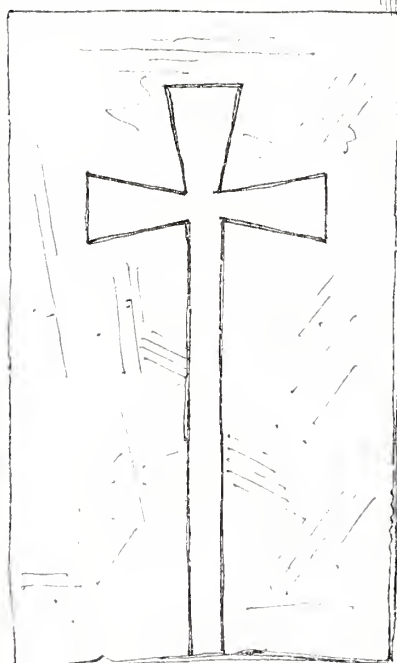
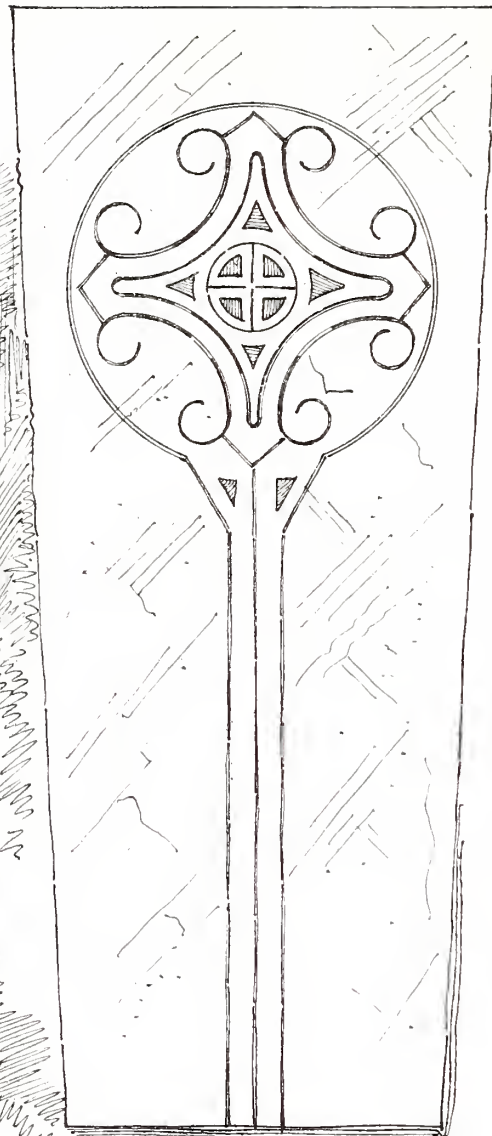
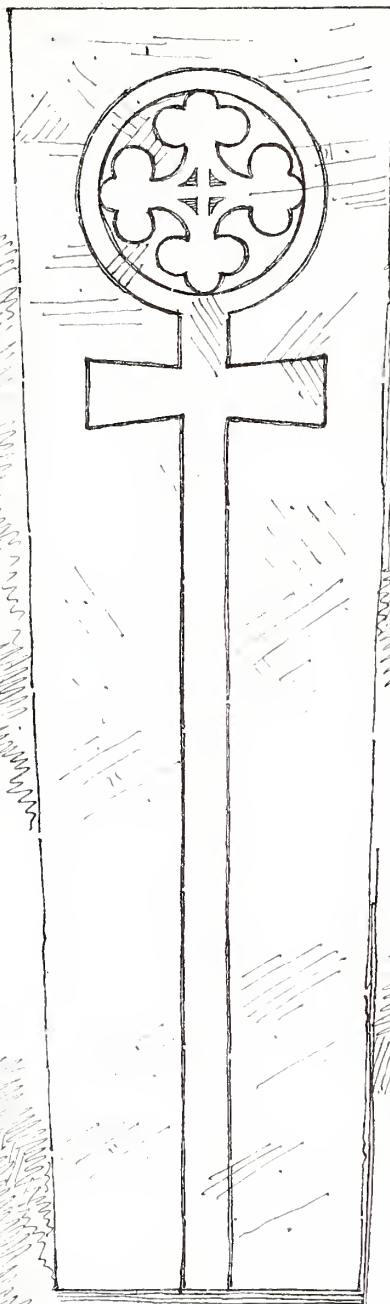
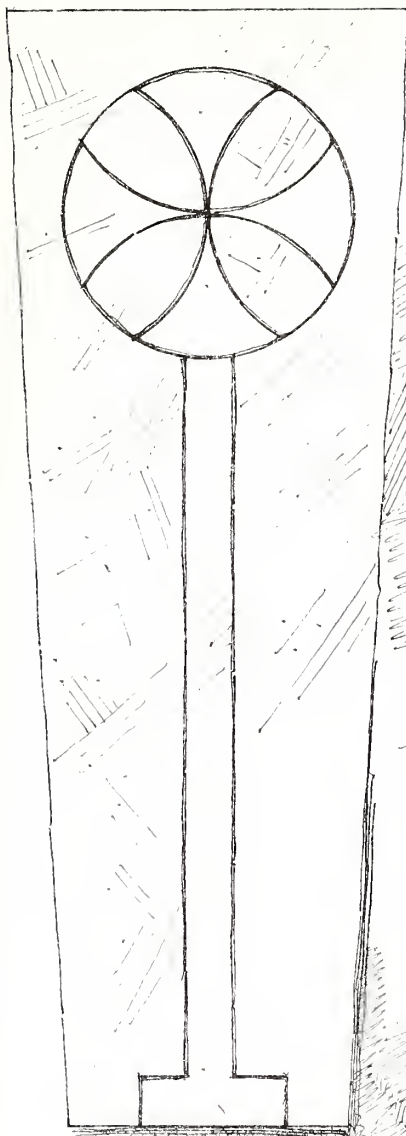


Monument in Alabaster
no bearings, probably
R. Huddleston.

Wooden figure
s likewise in the Church



1860.



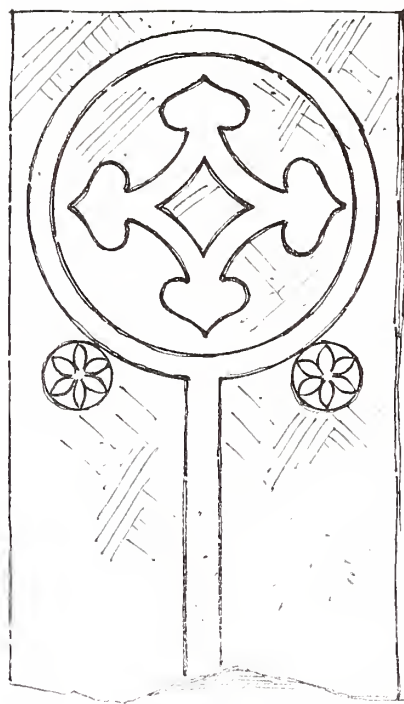
Fragments of Grave
Stones built into the
Tower of.

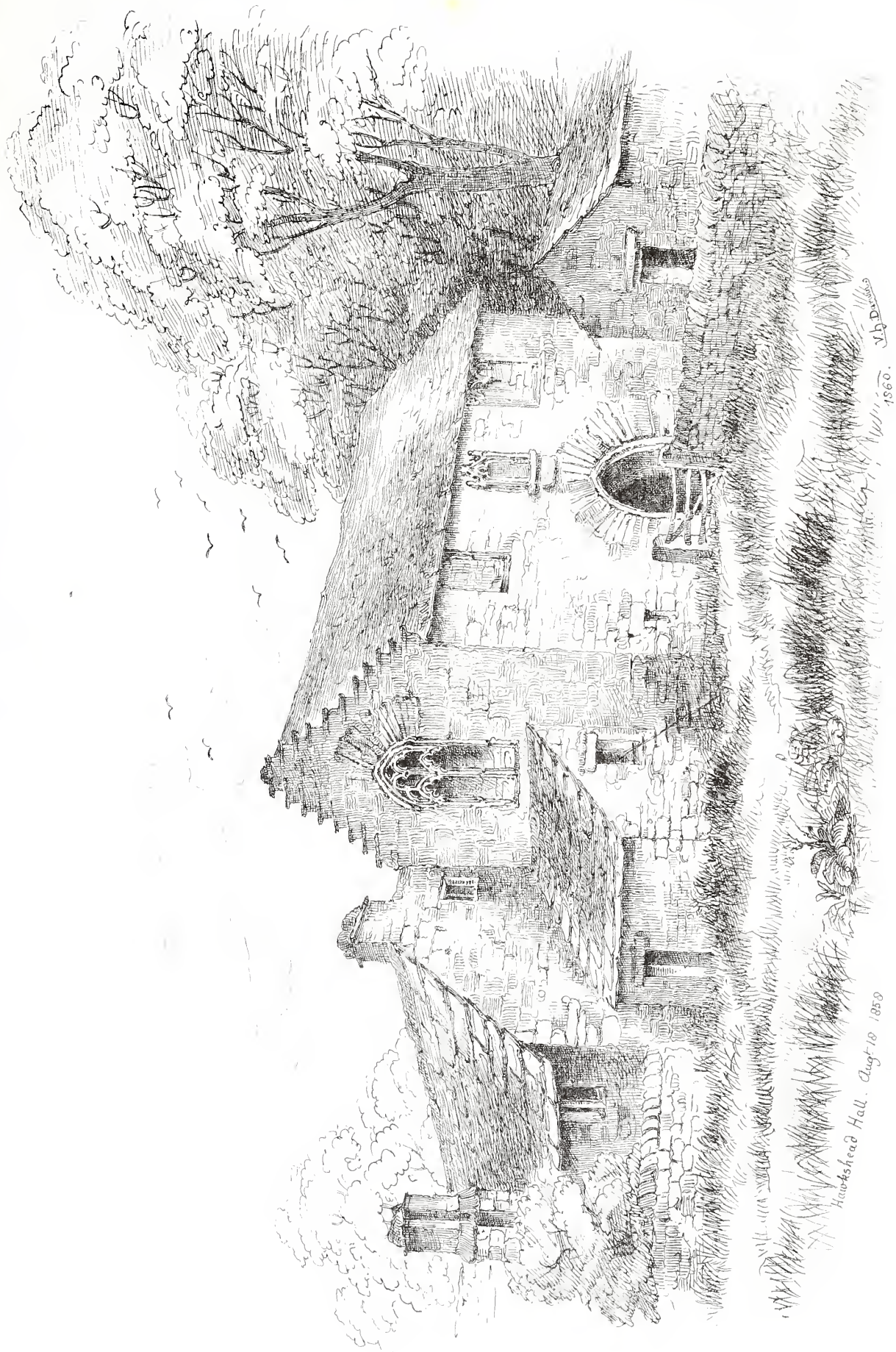
DUFFIELD .. CH.

CO. DERBY.

Scale ~ 1/2 inches to 1 ft.

J. P. St Aubyn.





Hawkhead Hall. Augt 18 1859

AD x x



"Guacas" or Drinking Vessels
found in the Tombs of
the Incas of Peru



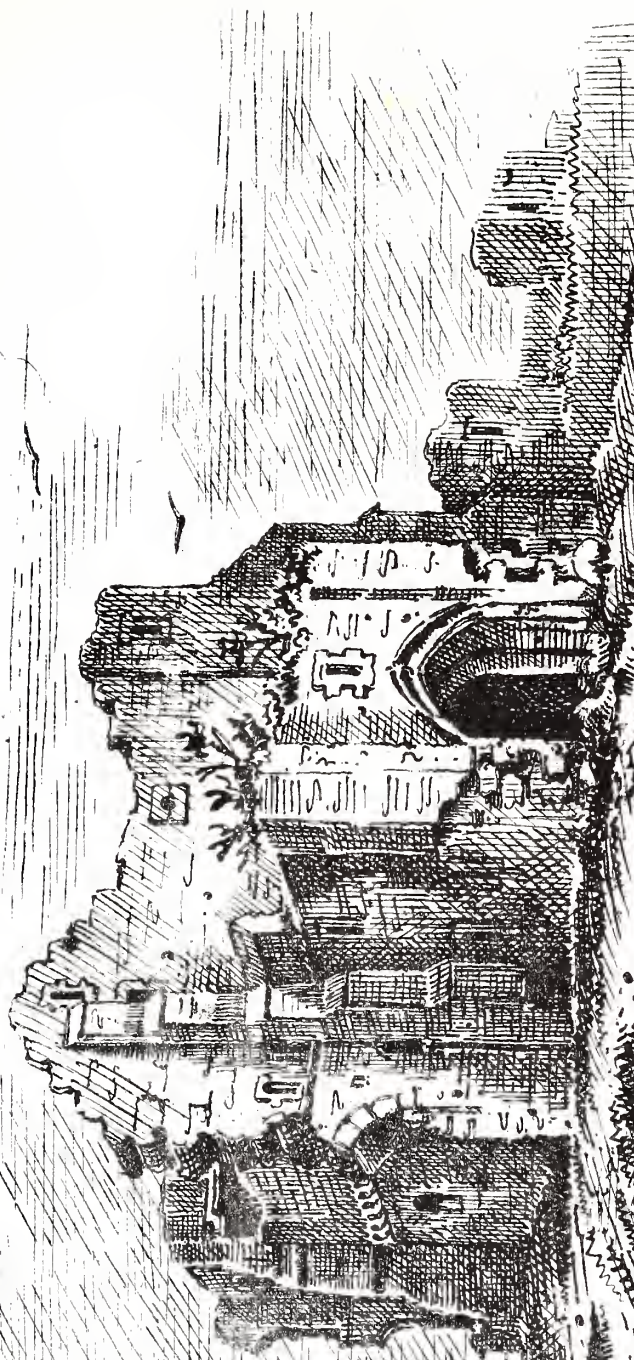
Engraved by J. Burton
1860



Kirklington Hall.

B. 1860

75. x 11.



Pile of Fouldrey: N. Lancashire

五. xxi.

1860



ROMAN VASE FOUND AT EXETER A.D. 1851

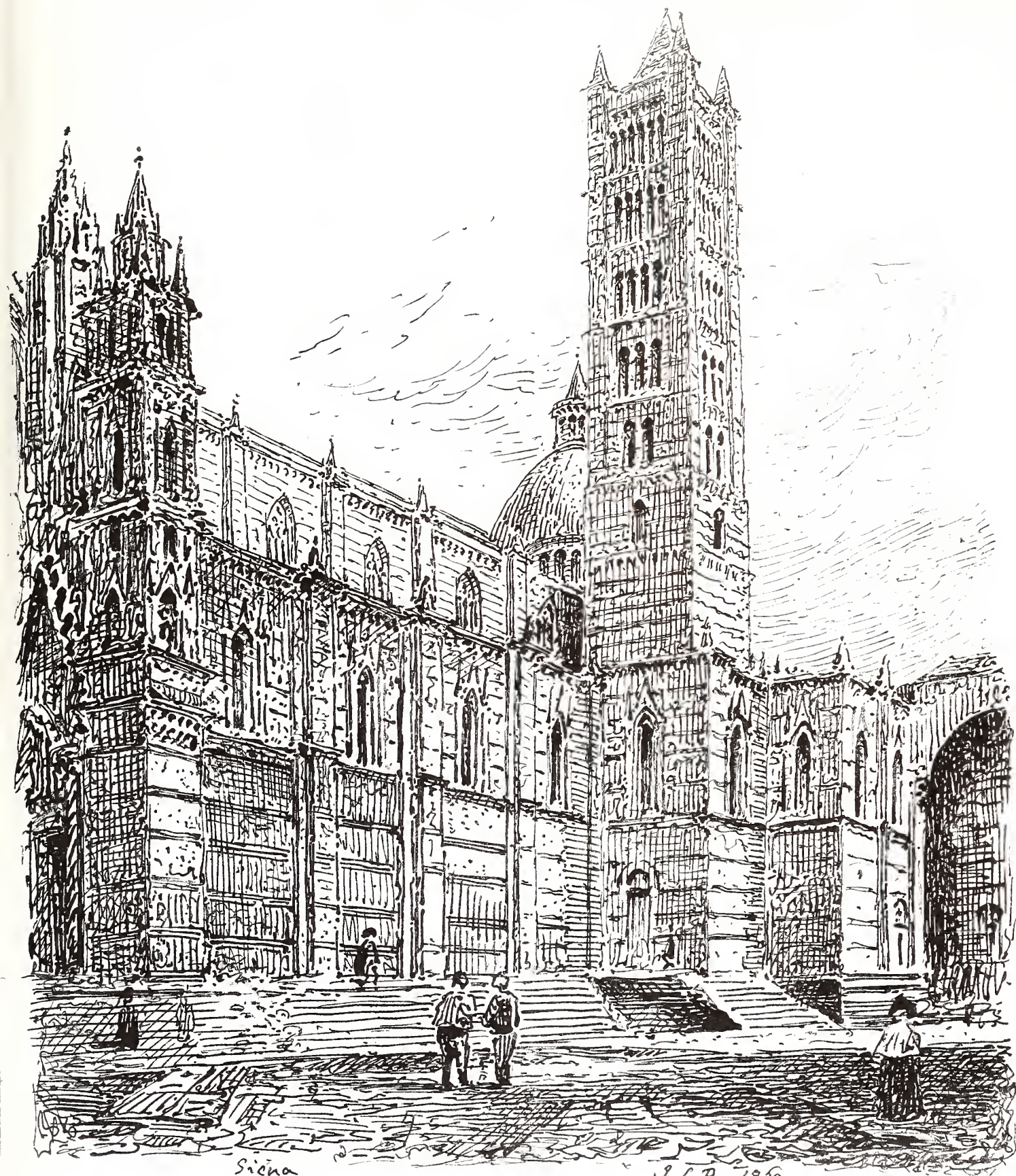
C.S. BECKETT AUG 1860.



ROMAN VASE FOUND AT EXETER . A.D. 1881.

C. S. BECKETT. AUG. 1880.

Pl. XXIV.



Siena

J. L. P. 1869



IVORY RELIC.

C. S. BECKETT, 1860

Pl. xxvi.

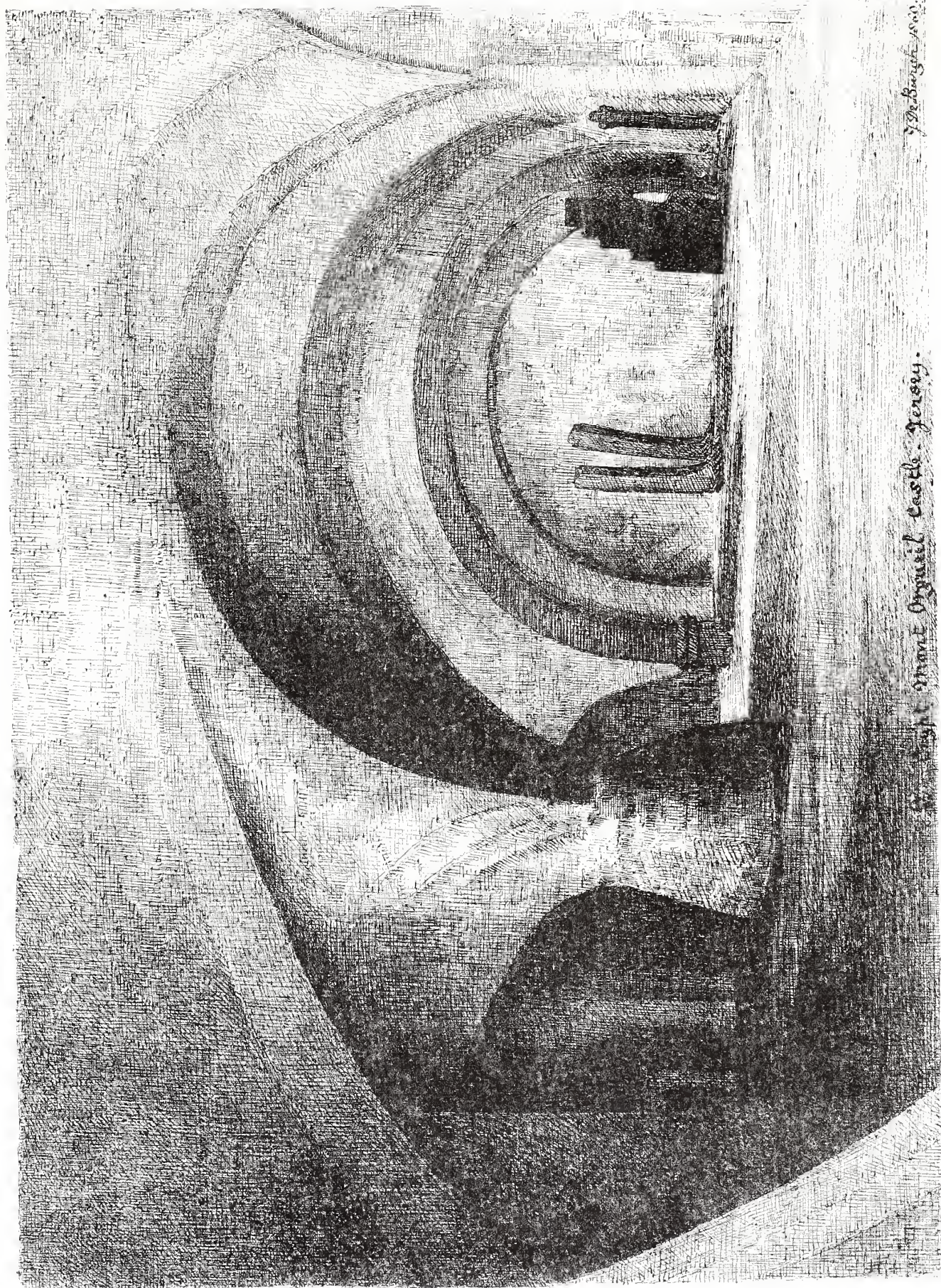
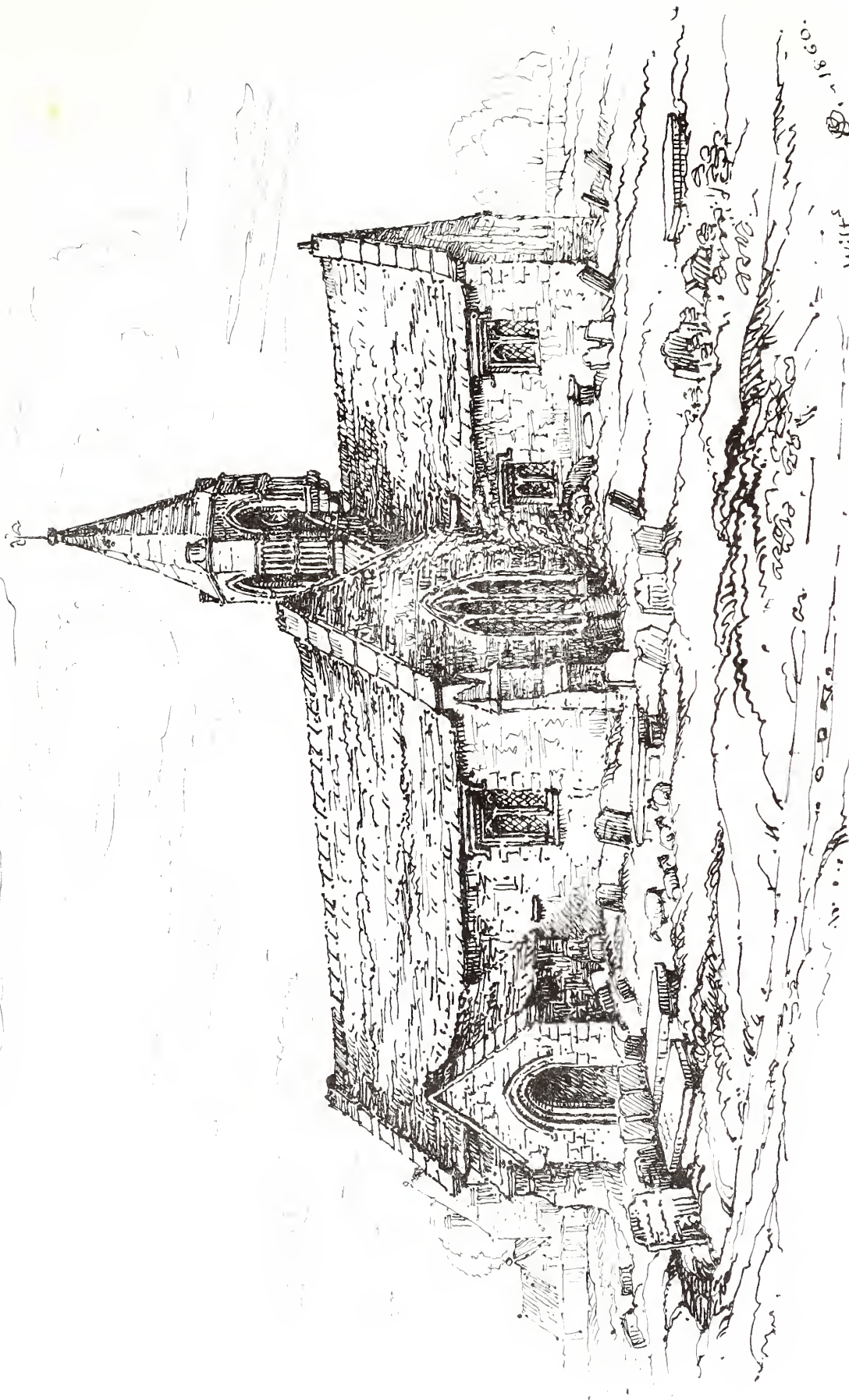
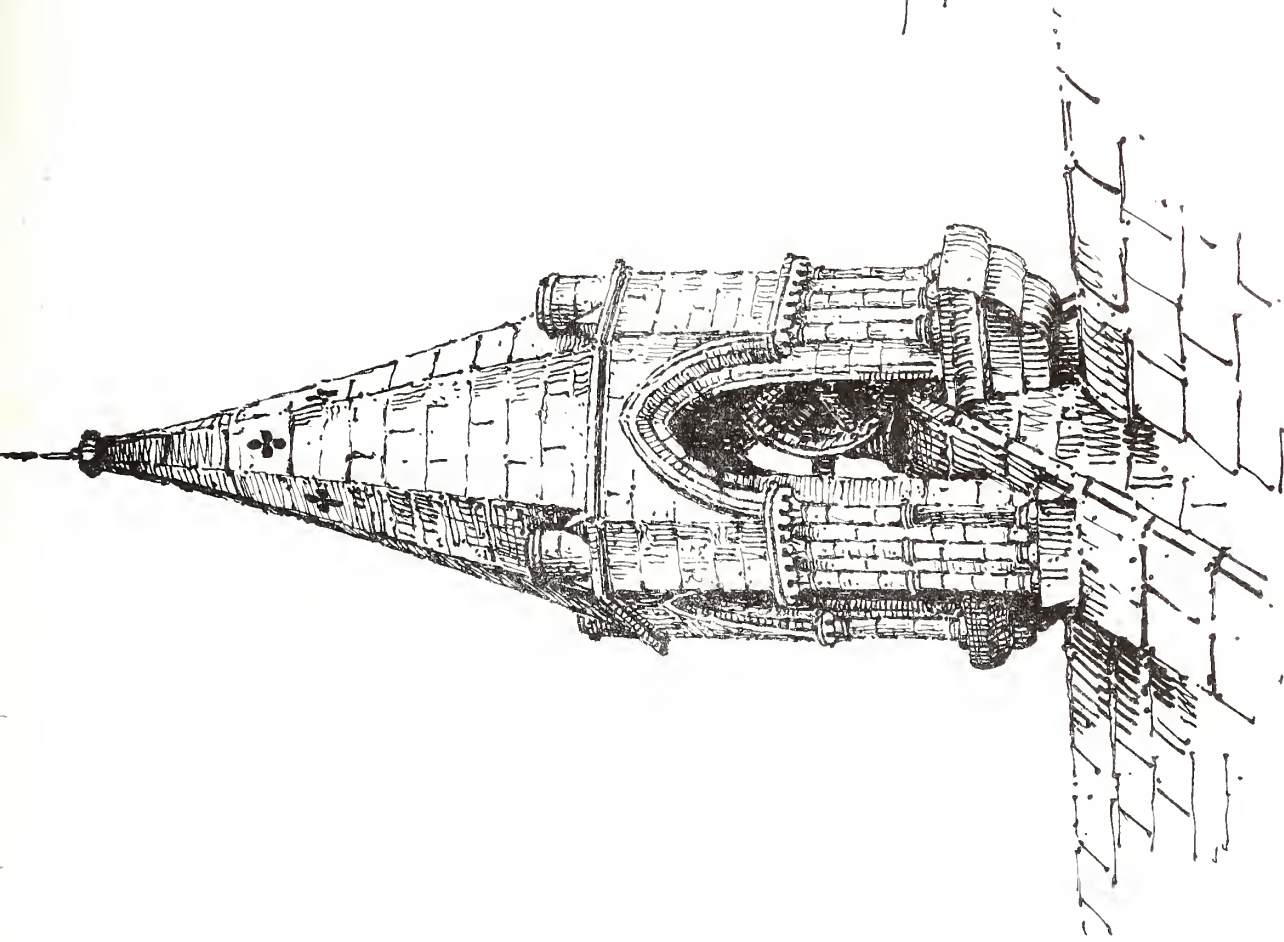


Fig. 1. Mont Orgueil castle. Jersey.

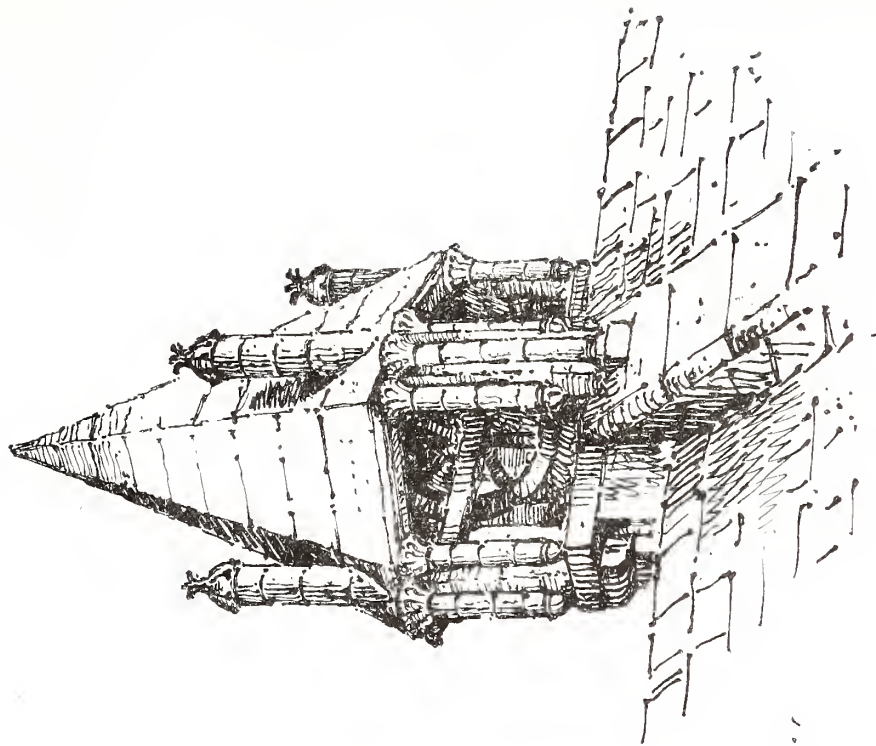


0.9.81
 Leigh Delamere. Wilt. D.
 as in. A.D. 1843.



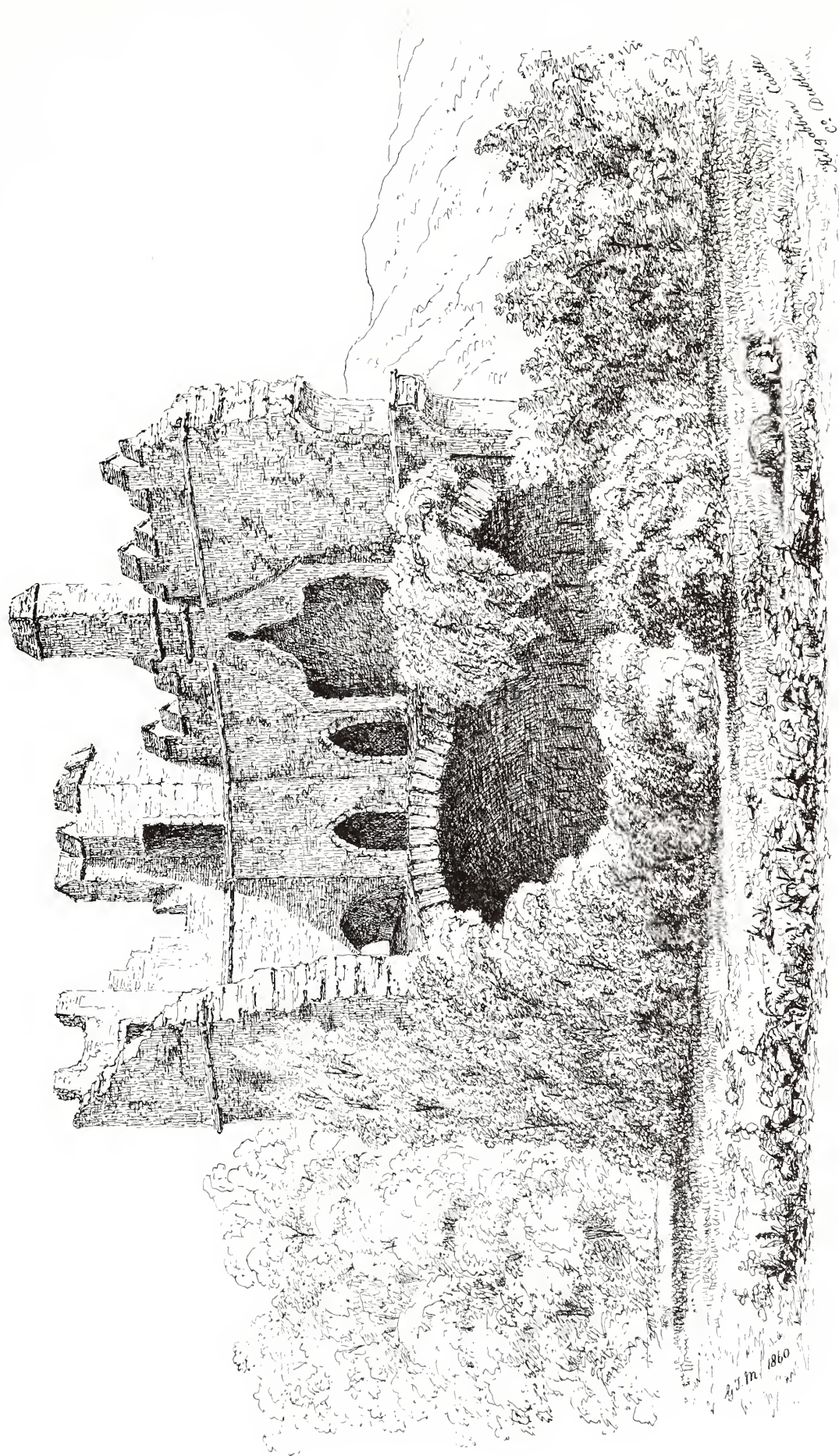
Leigh Delamere, Wilt.

D. X. X. I. X.

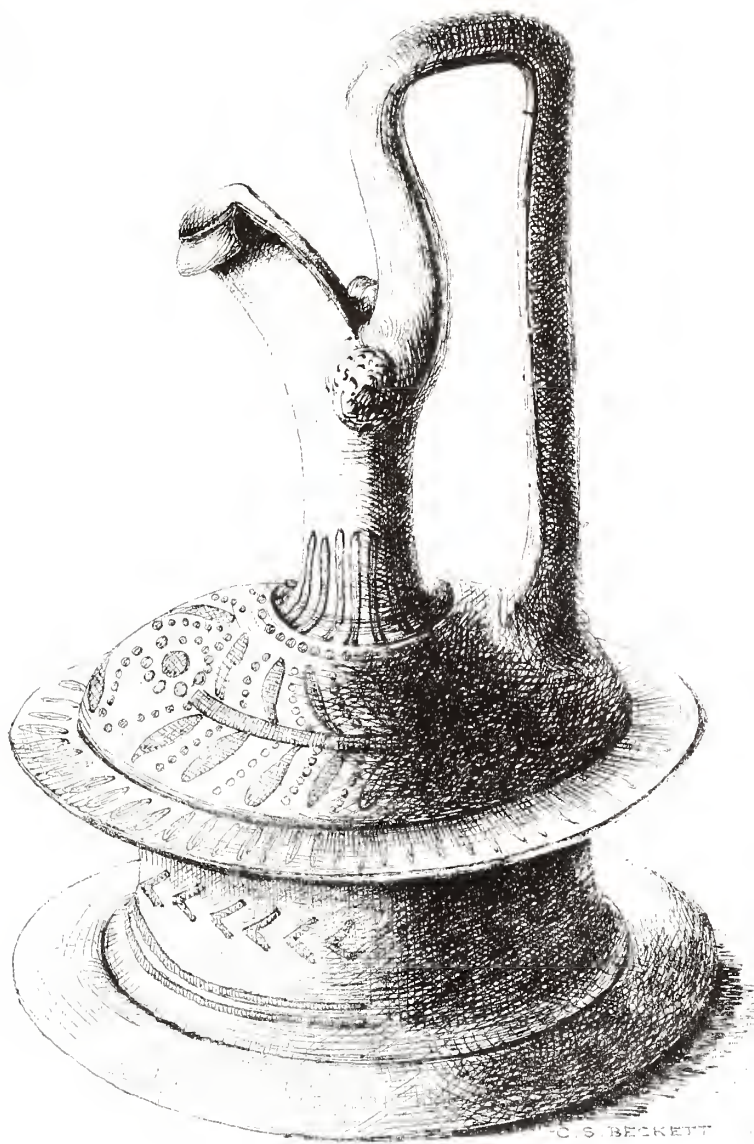


Acton Turville

D. 1860.

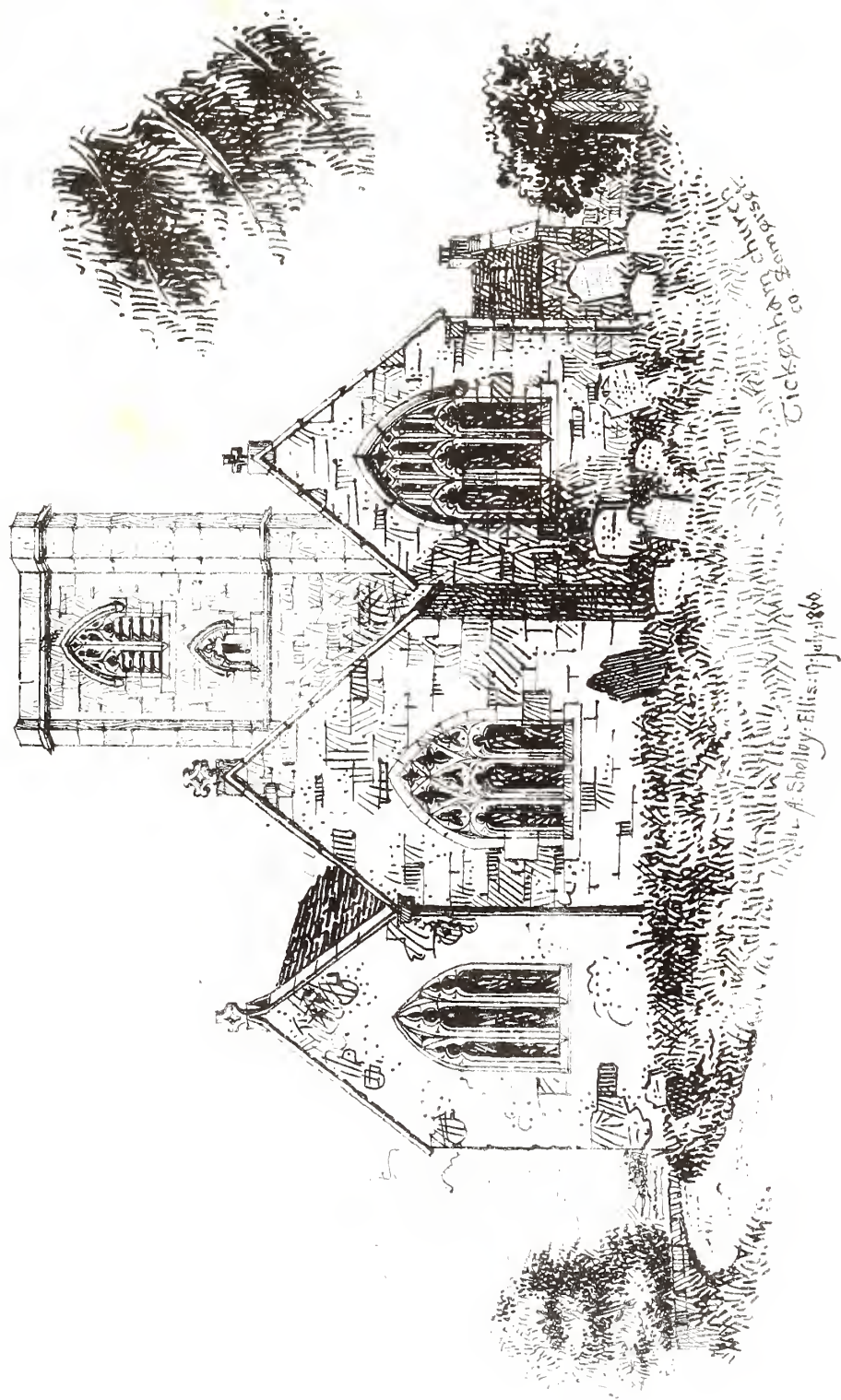


XXXX



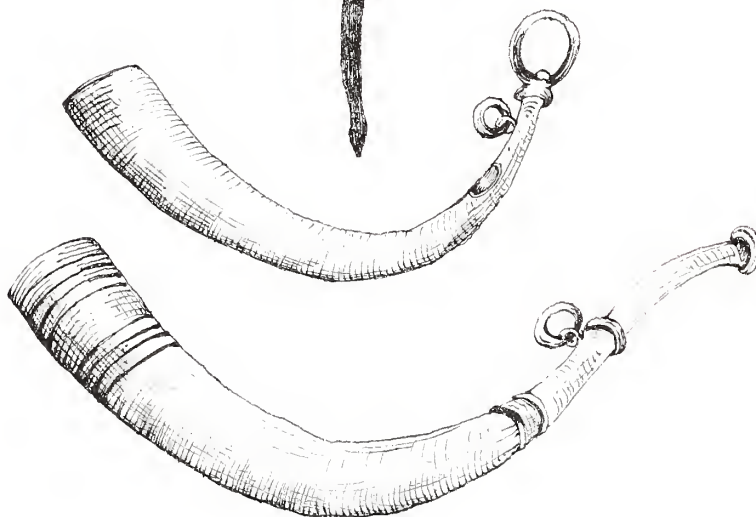
LYCA, OR OIL-VESSEL, FROM CUMDE.

SD. XXXI.



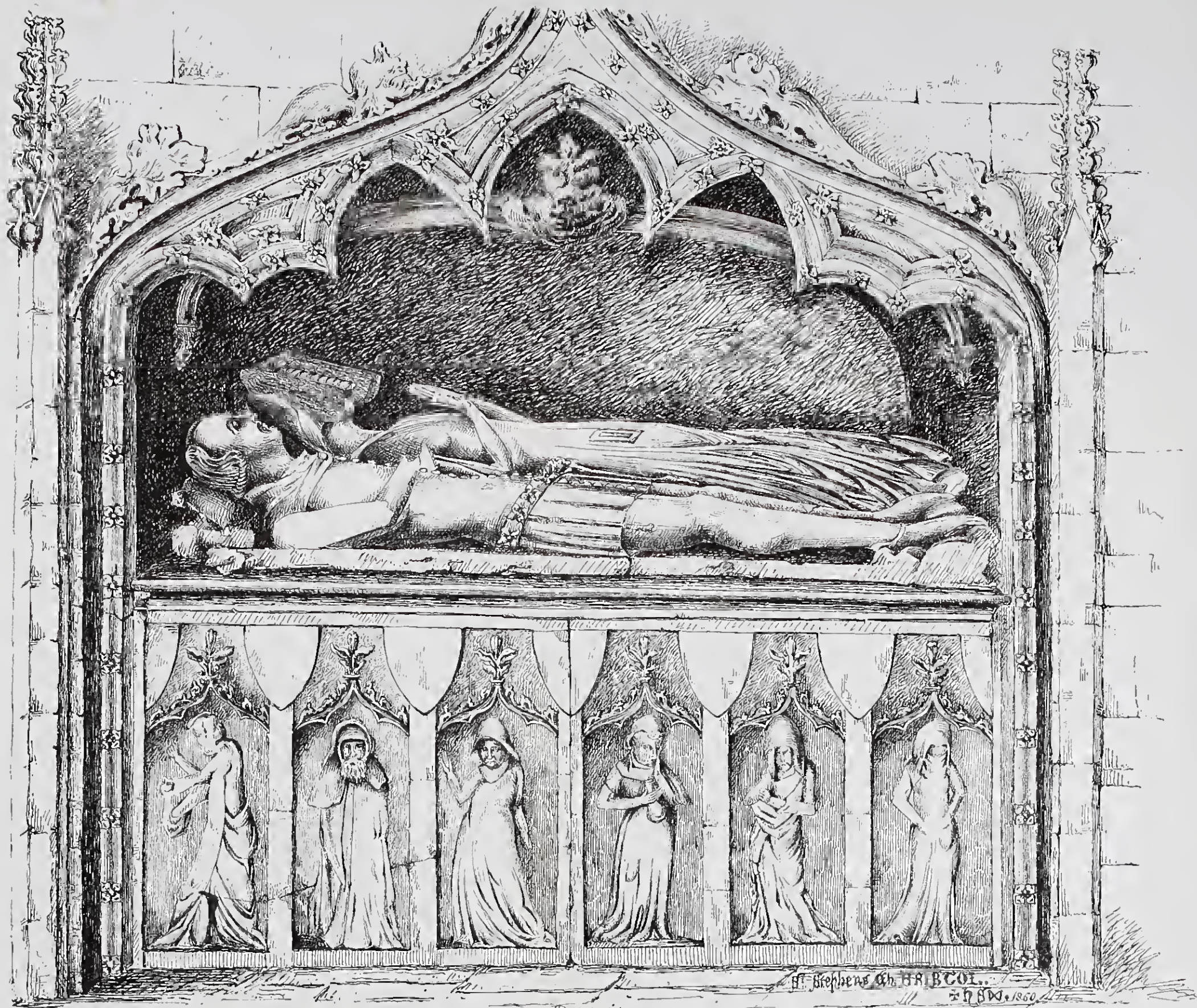


Silver *Fibula,*
Found near *Ballymoney,*
co. Antrim, *A.D. 1824.*
Width 3 *inches.*



Dragon Irish war-trumpets,
from Buncastle Bog, Kesh, co. Antrim.
Length, 2 ft. 11 in. & 2 ft. 3 in.

J. T. Curran. A.D. 1850.





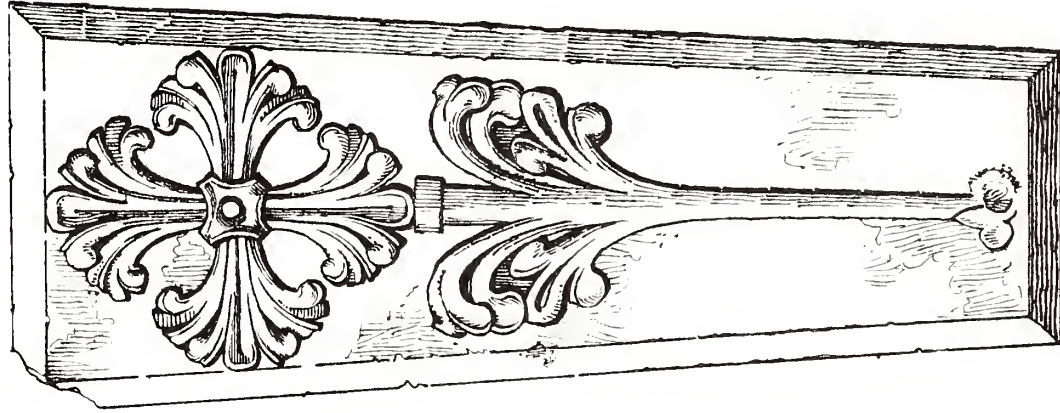
South Door
Kirkburn Church, Yorkshire.

A.H. 1860.

J.D. xxxv.



From Wells.

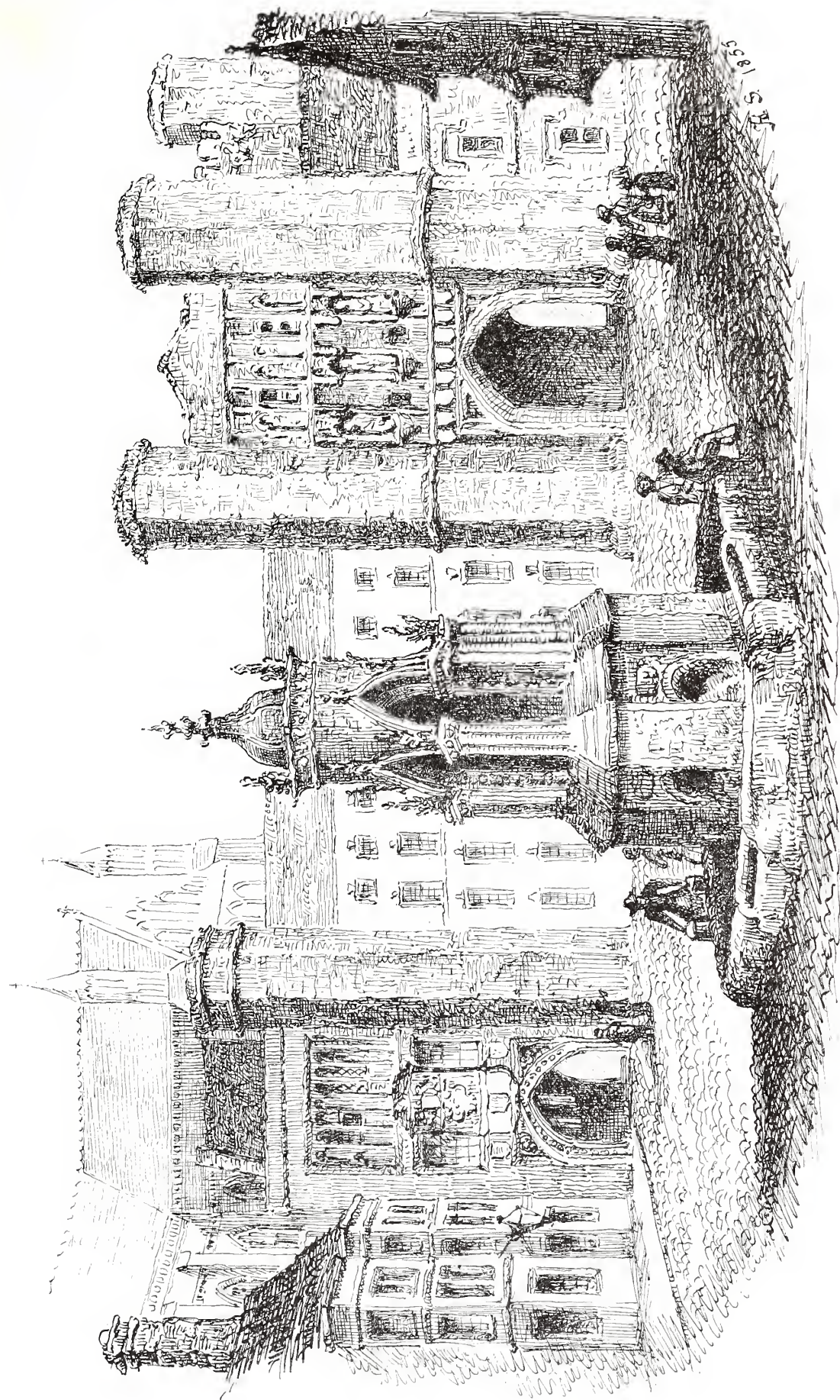


From Wells.



Cathedral.

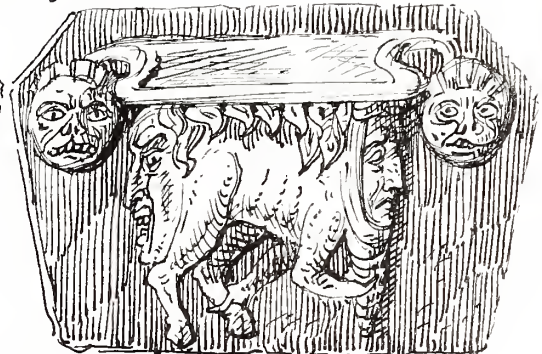
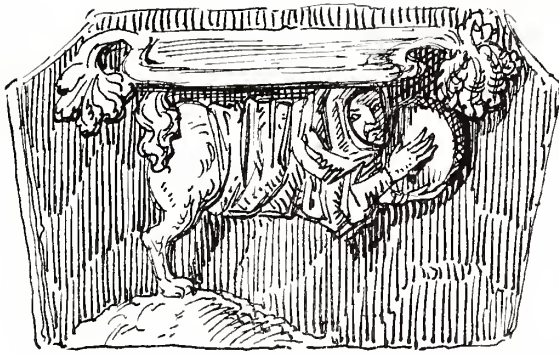




Old Gateway
Wells.

B. xxxvii.

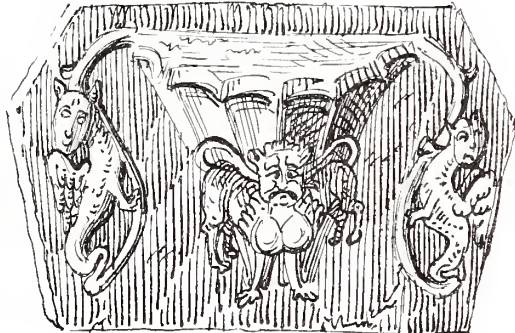
Misereres from



Chichester Cathedral



Monkton Ch: Kent

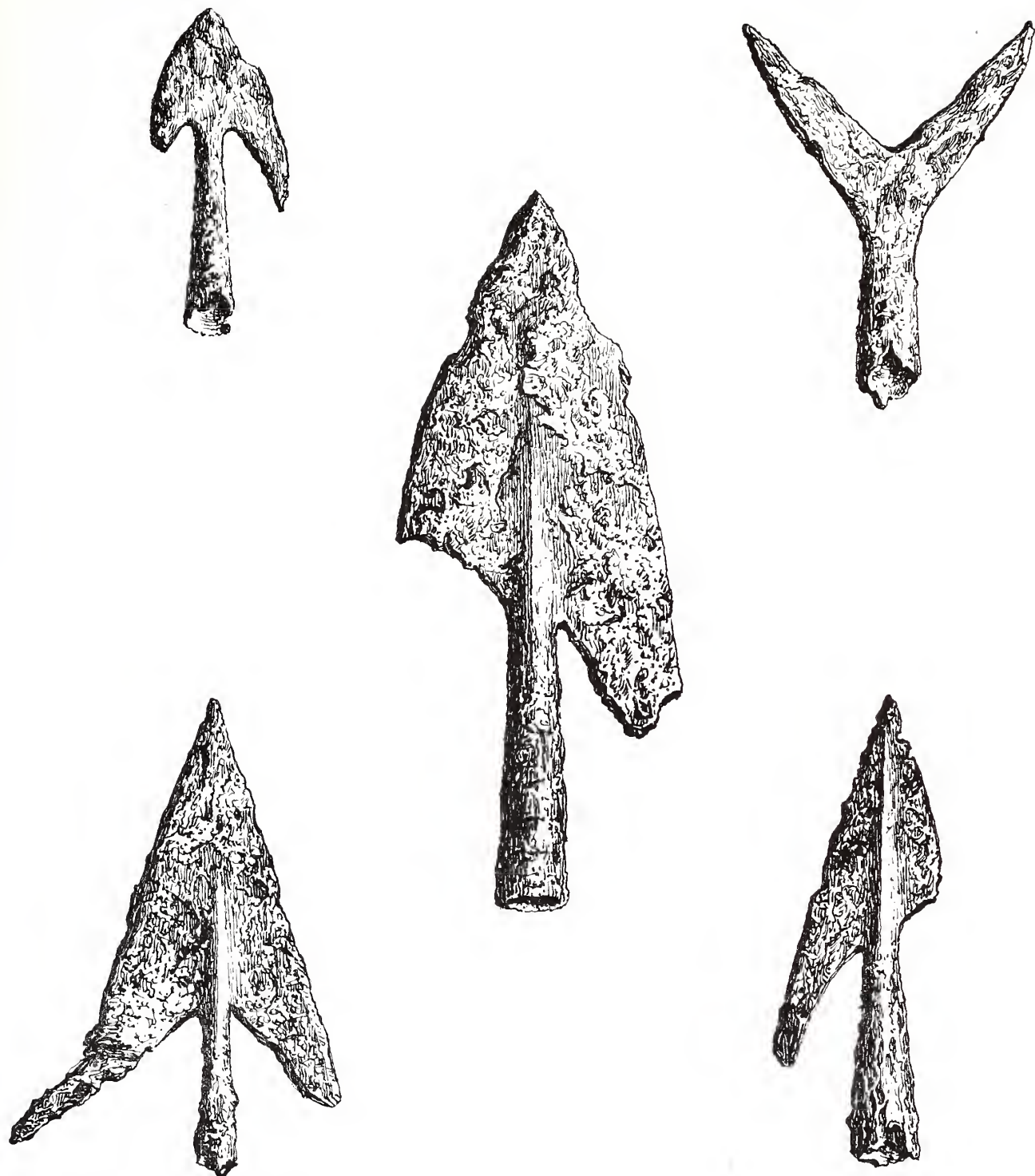


Stratford-on-Avon

&

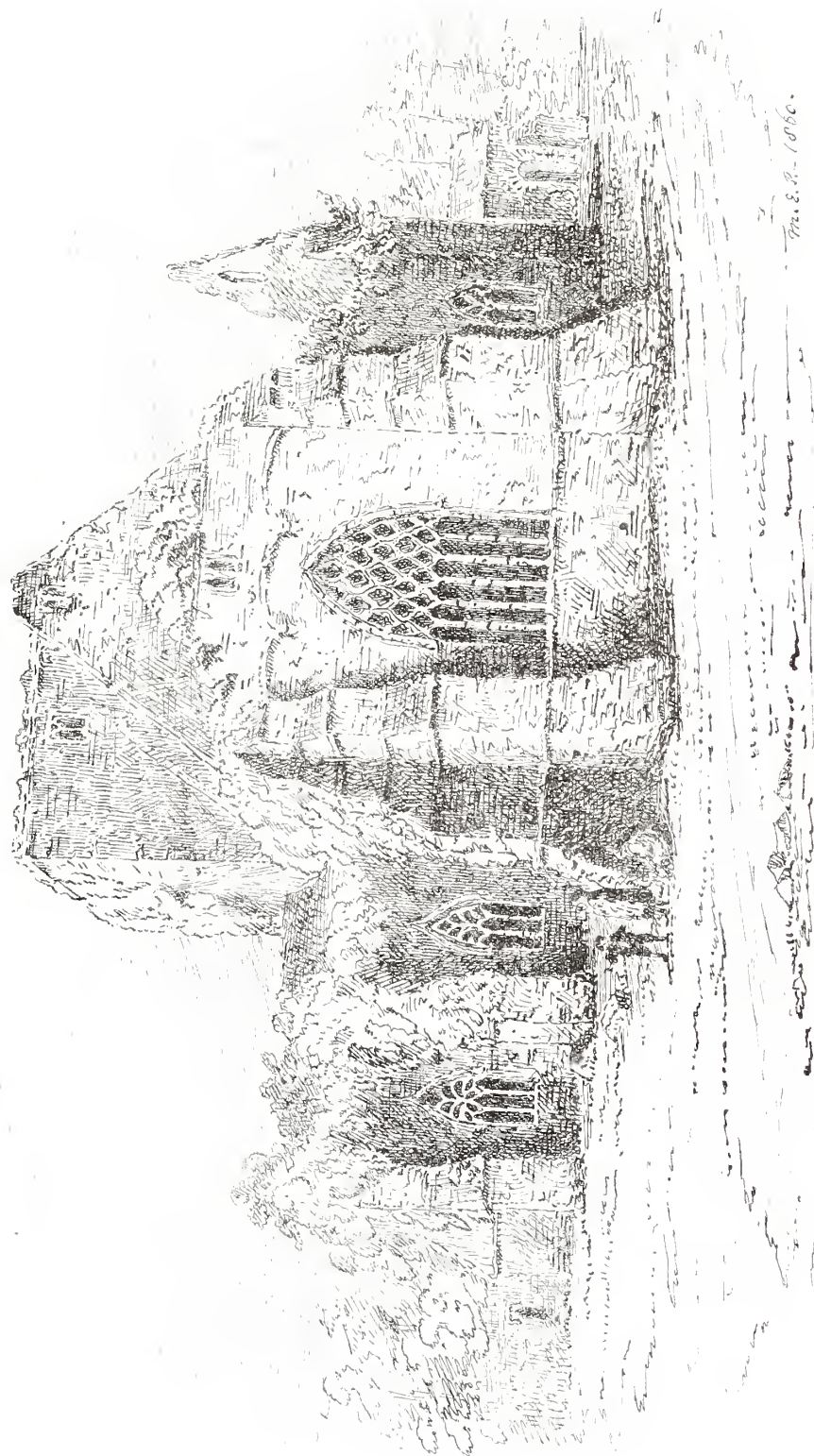


Ludlow Ch:



*Heads of Missile Weapons from Salisbury,
said to have been found at Clarendon, Wilts, c. 1830.*

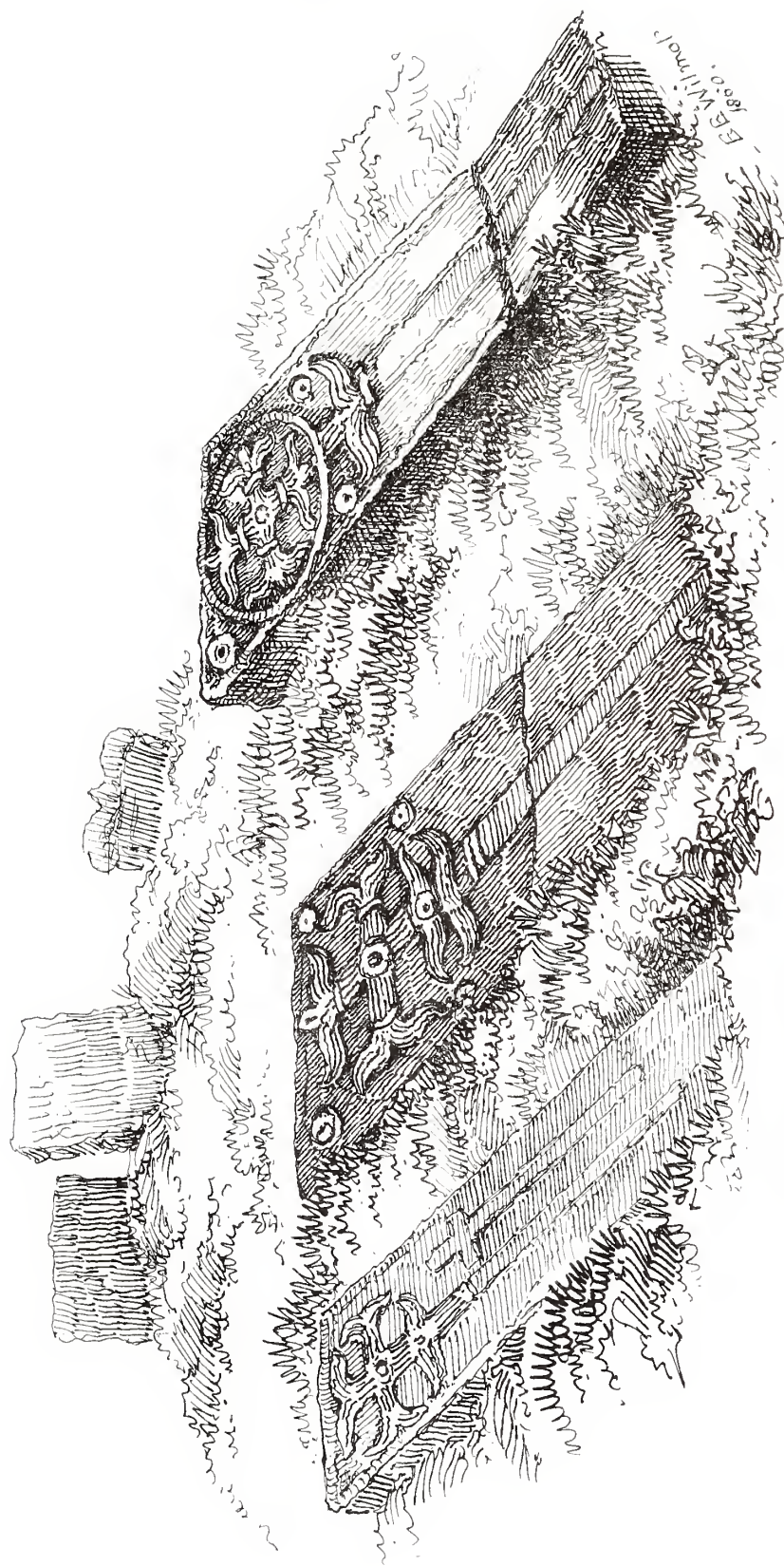
D. x x x x .



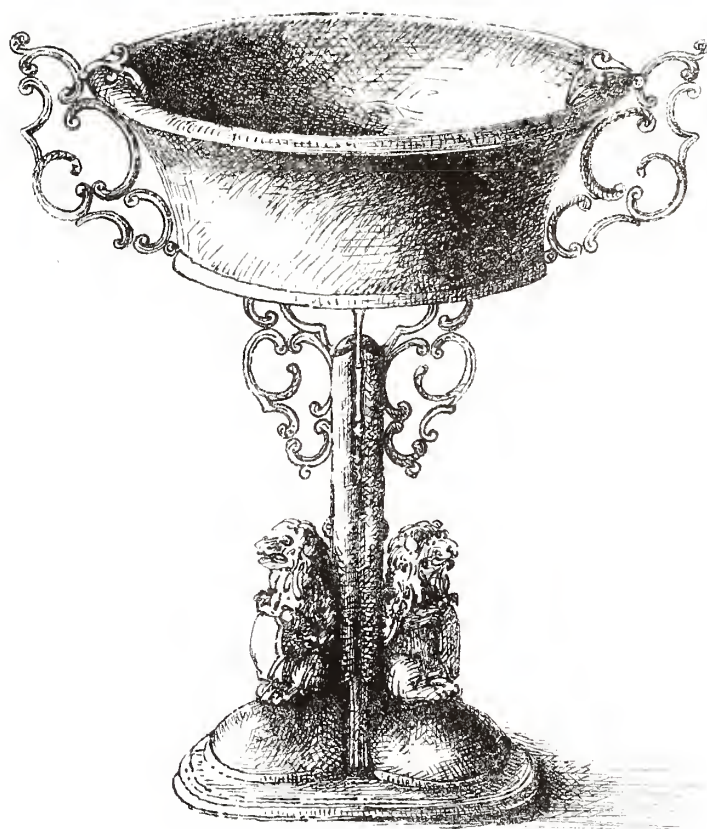
Holy Cross Abbey. — co. Tipperary. — West End. —

J.D. x L.

Wm. E. P. — 1866.



Old Grave Stones in Chelmerton Ch. Yard . Derbyshire

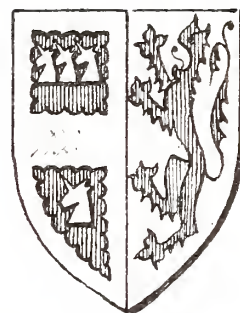
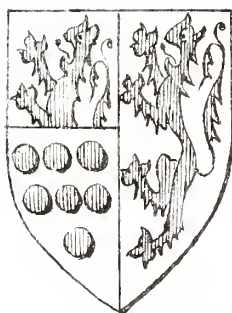


LAPIS LAZULI TAZZA.

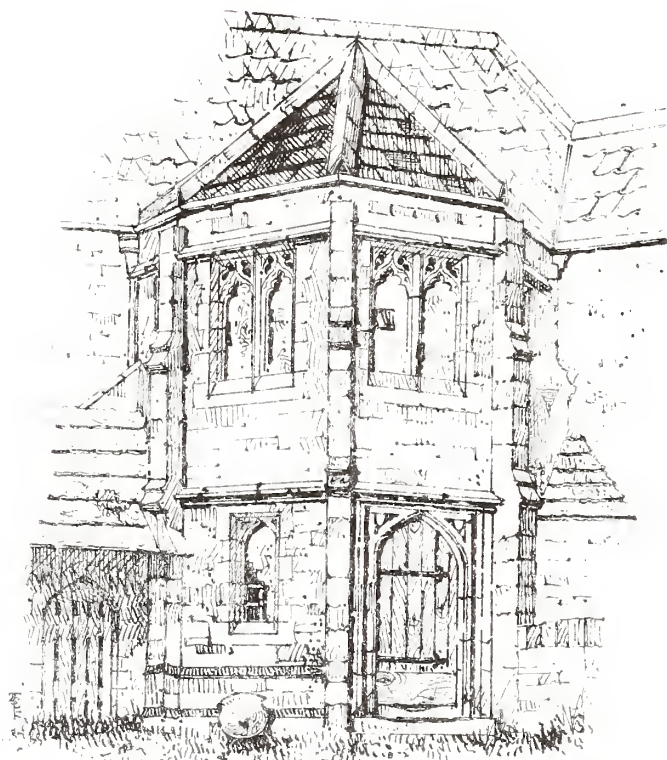
C.S. BRACKETT. AUG 1860.



Johes ♦♦♦ Jnyn ♦♦♦ miles.

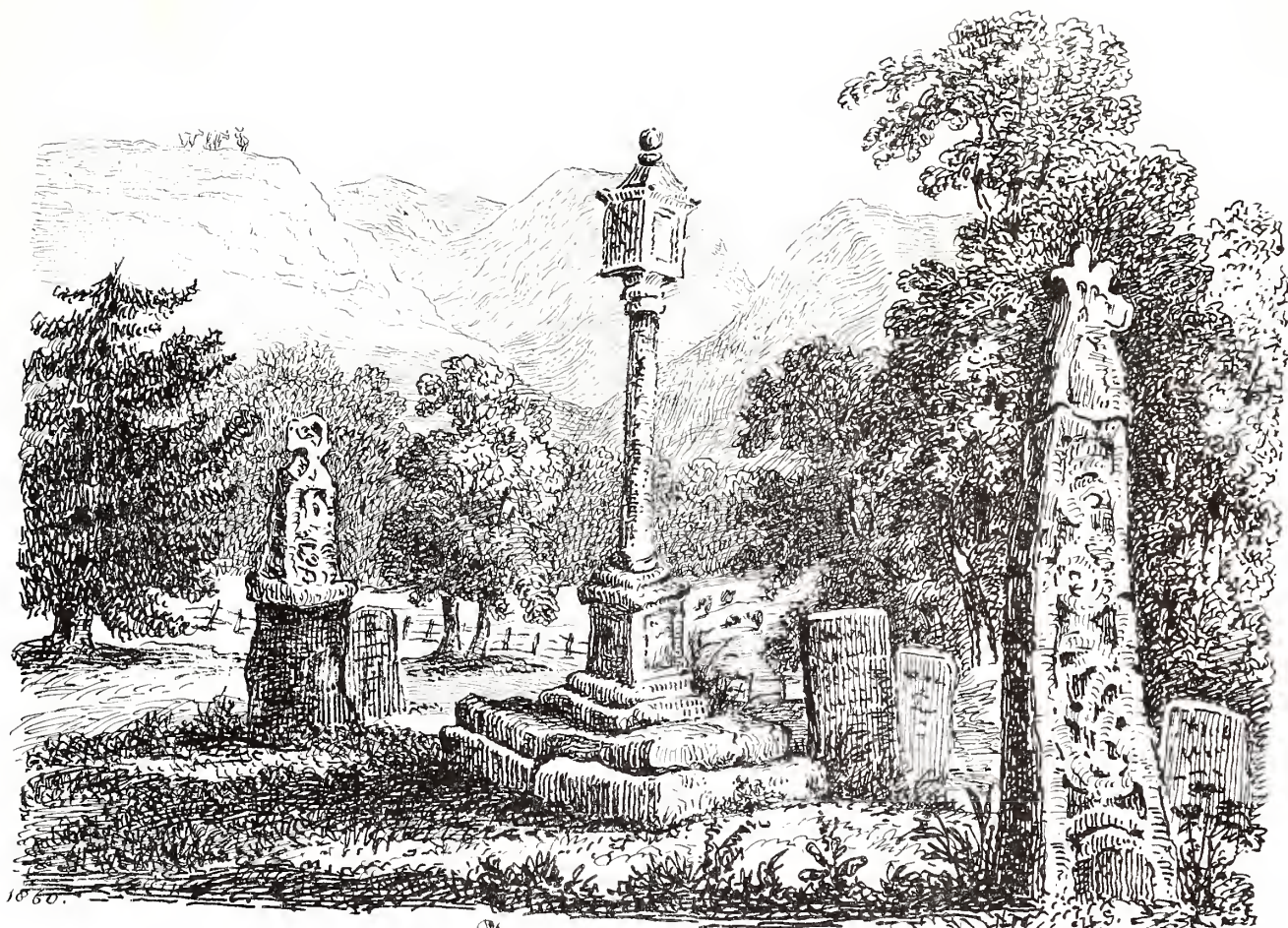


Arms. of. Sir. John. Jnyn. knt.



Remains. of. Jnyn's. Court. co. Somerset.

A. Shelley. Ellis. 1896.



*Ancient Crosses.
Nam. Churchyard*

Sketches 1849



In Checkley Churchyard Staff: H.S. Sketches 1849



113



117



St. George's

100



152



109



Fol. 5.



62



49



65



89



63



101

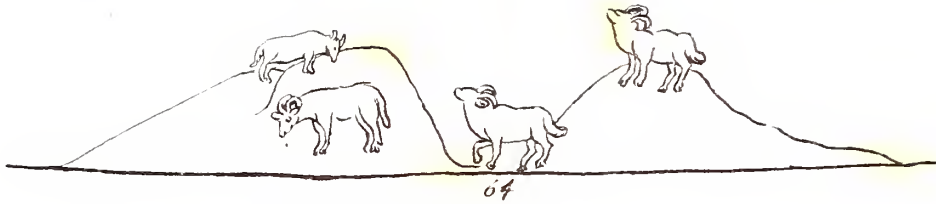


97

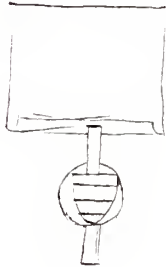


35

Dr. G. G. G. G.



27



57.



102



59.



Fol. 56. b.



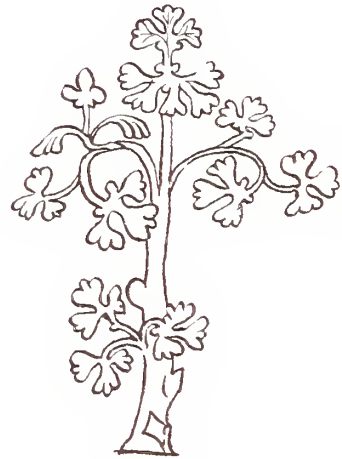
57



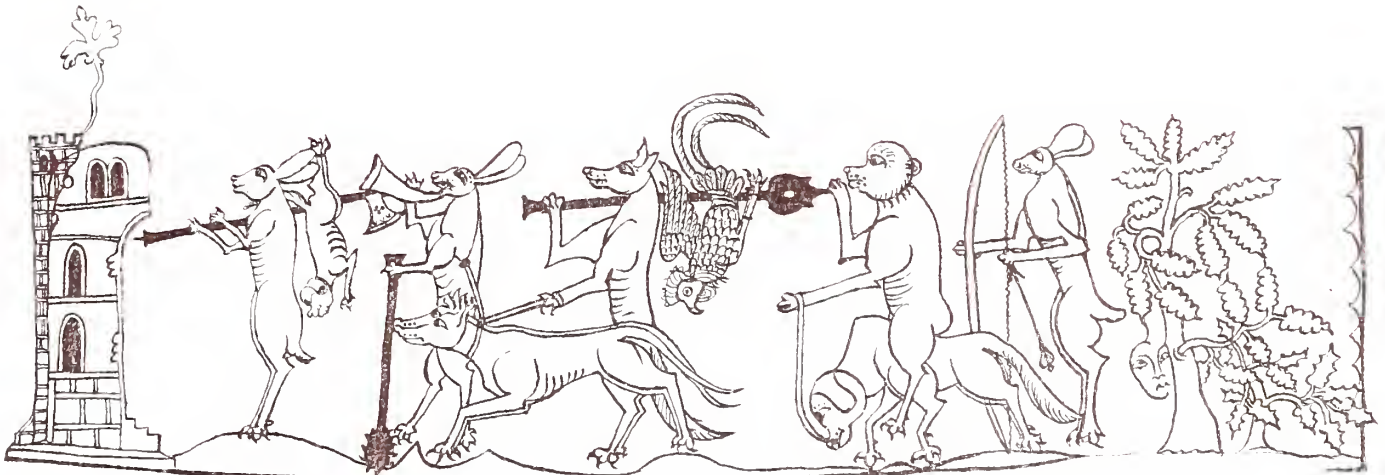
Fol. 52. b.



Fol. 50.



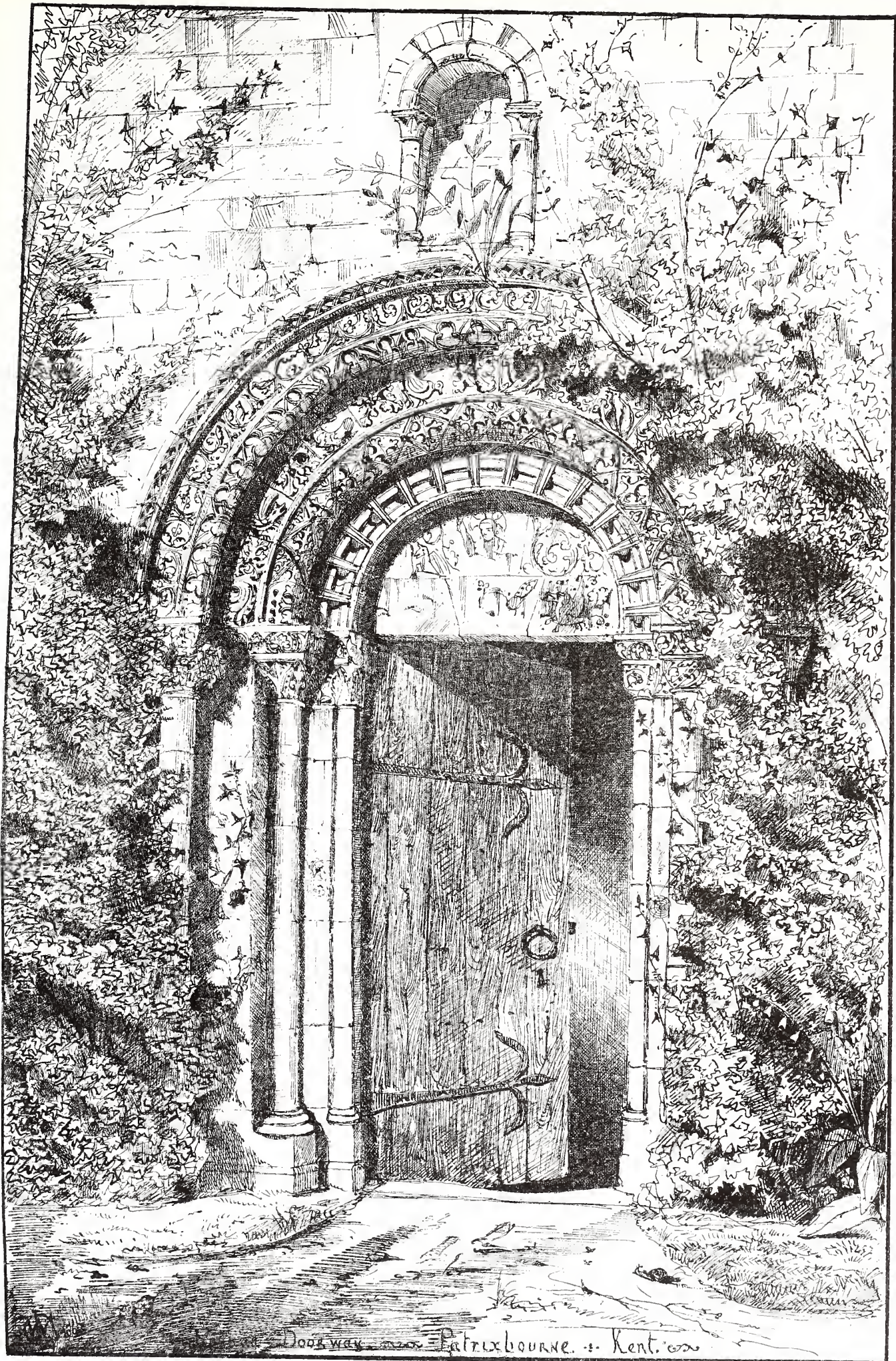
28



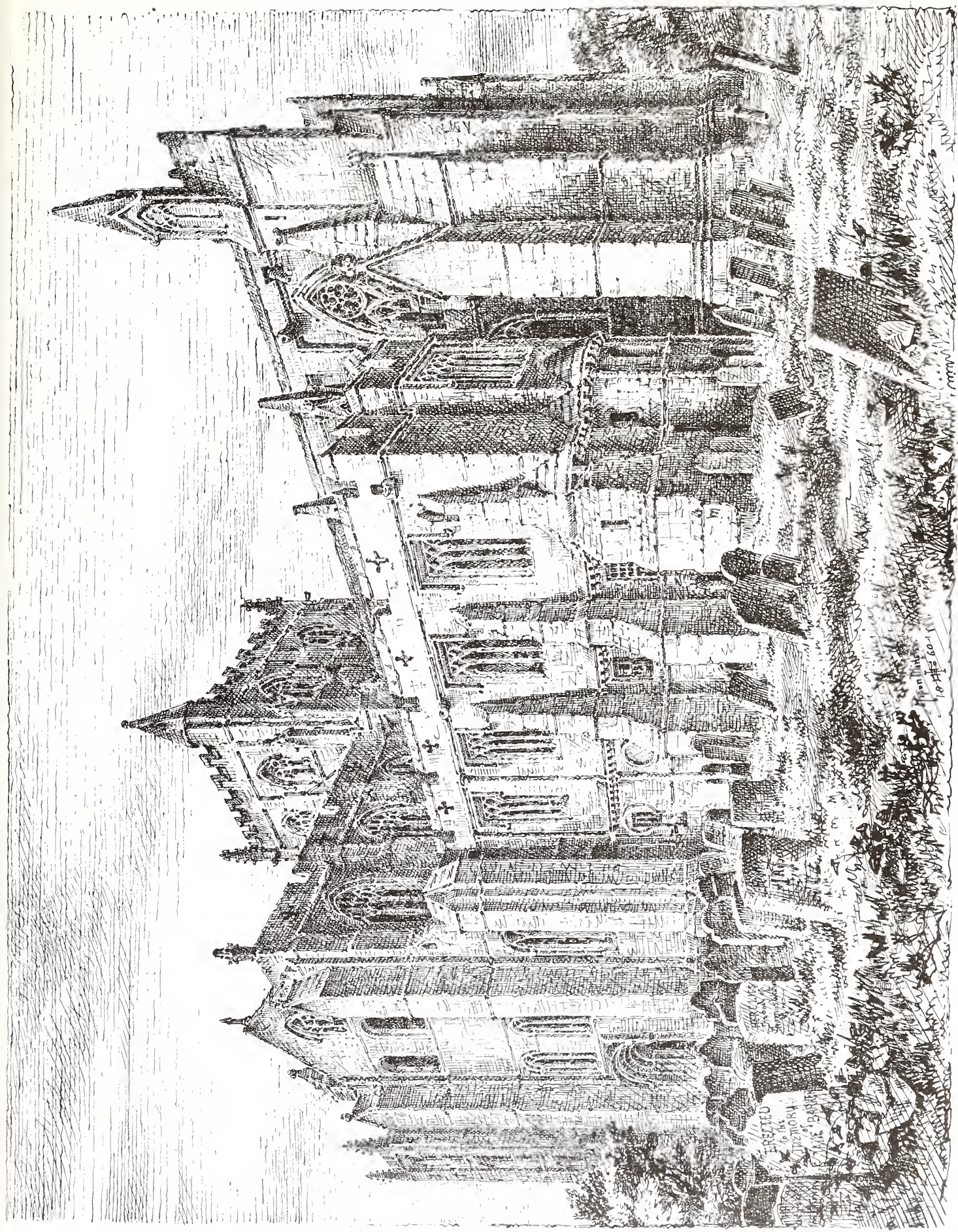
Fol. 20. b.

M. Gressley, 1860





Doorway, near Patricbourne, Kent.

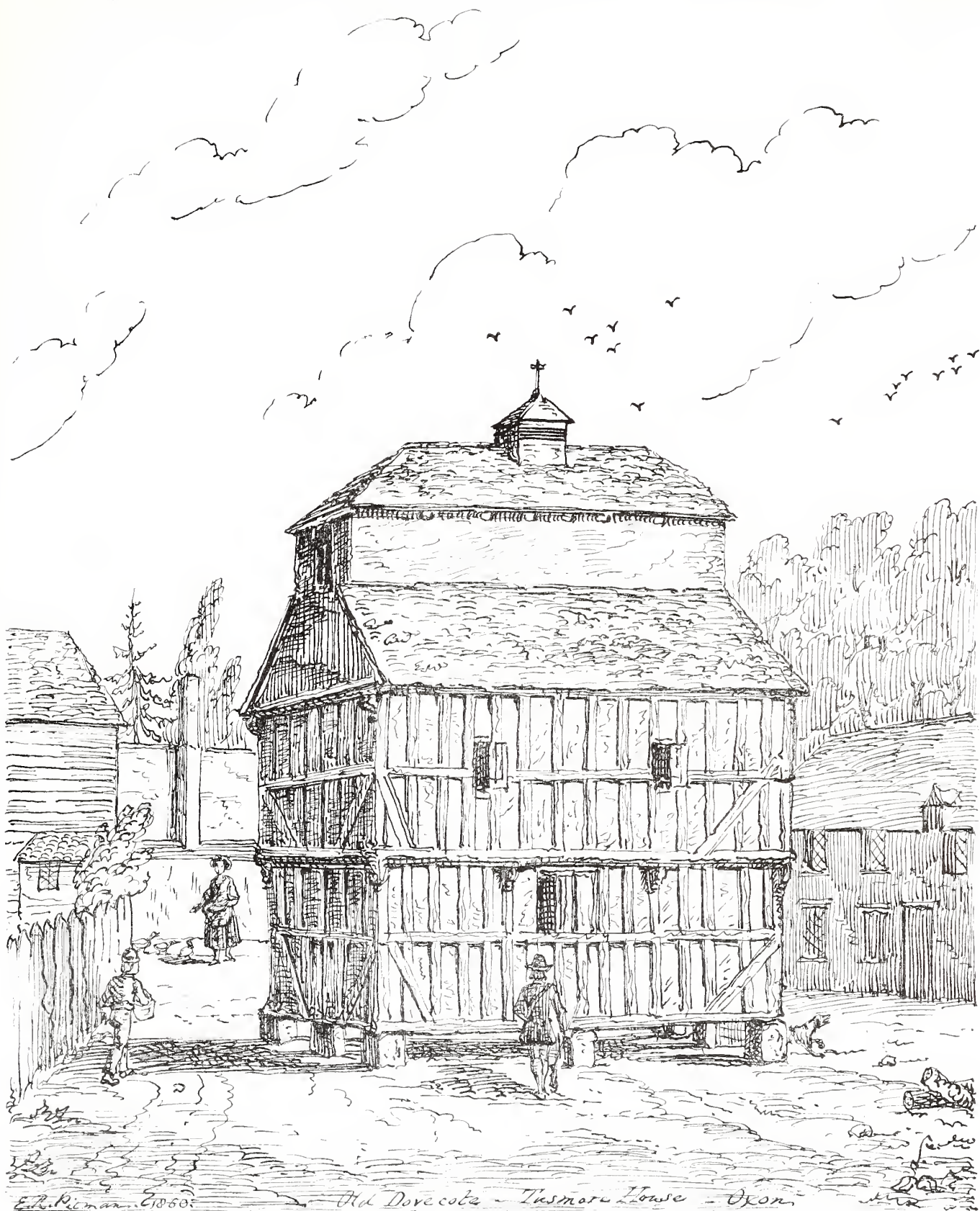




Dunbar Castle, Haddington, Forth.

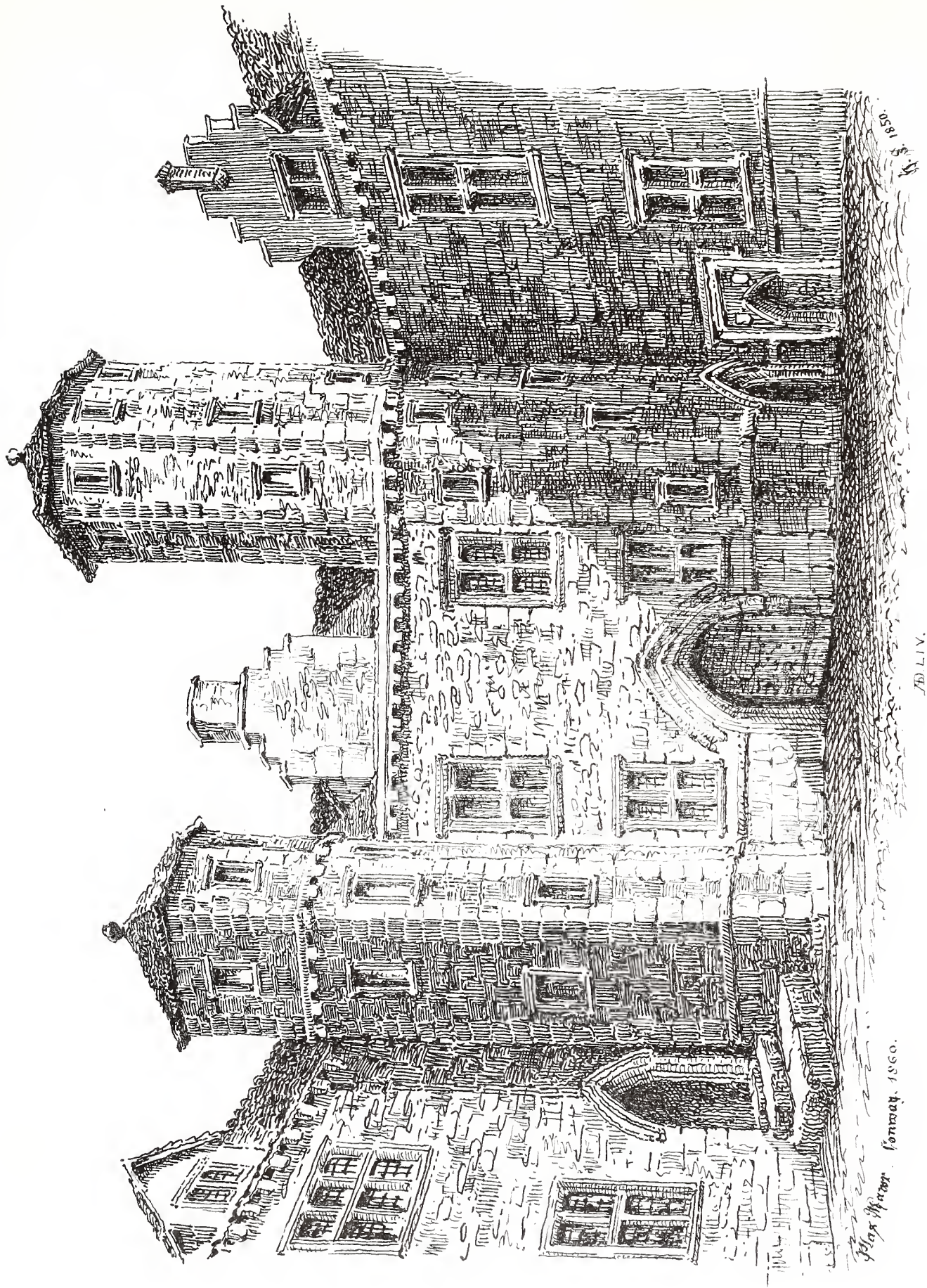
PL.





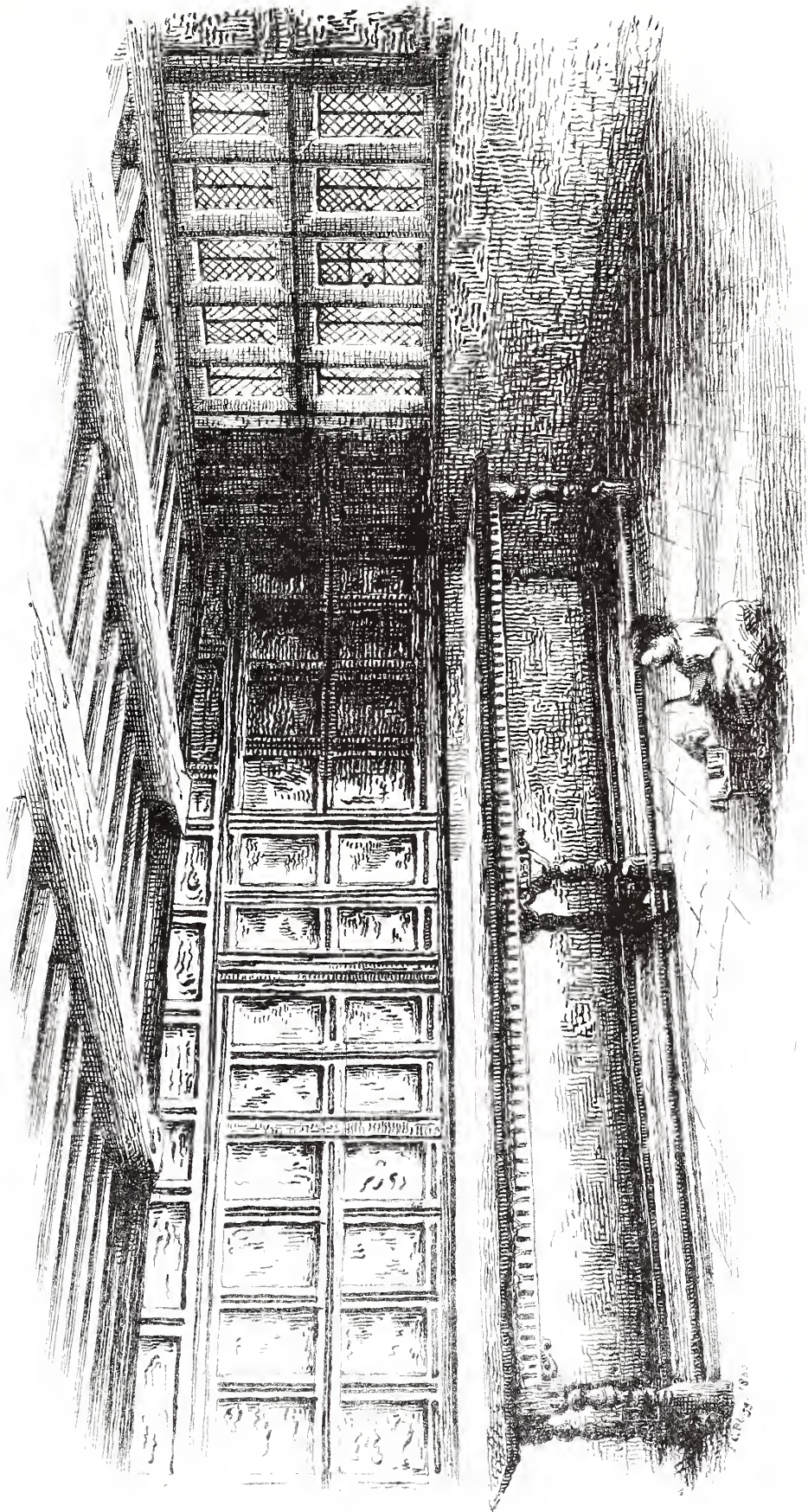
E.R. Pinner 1860

Old Dovecote - Tismore House - Oxon

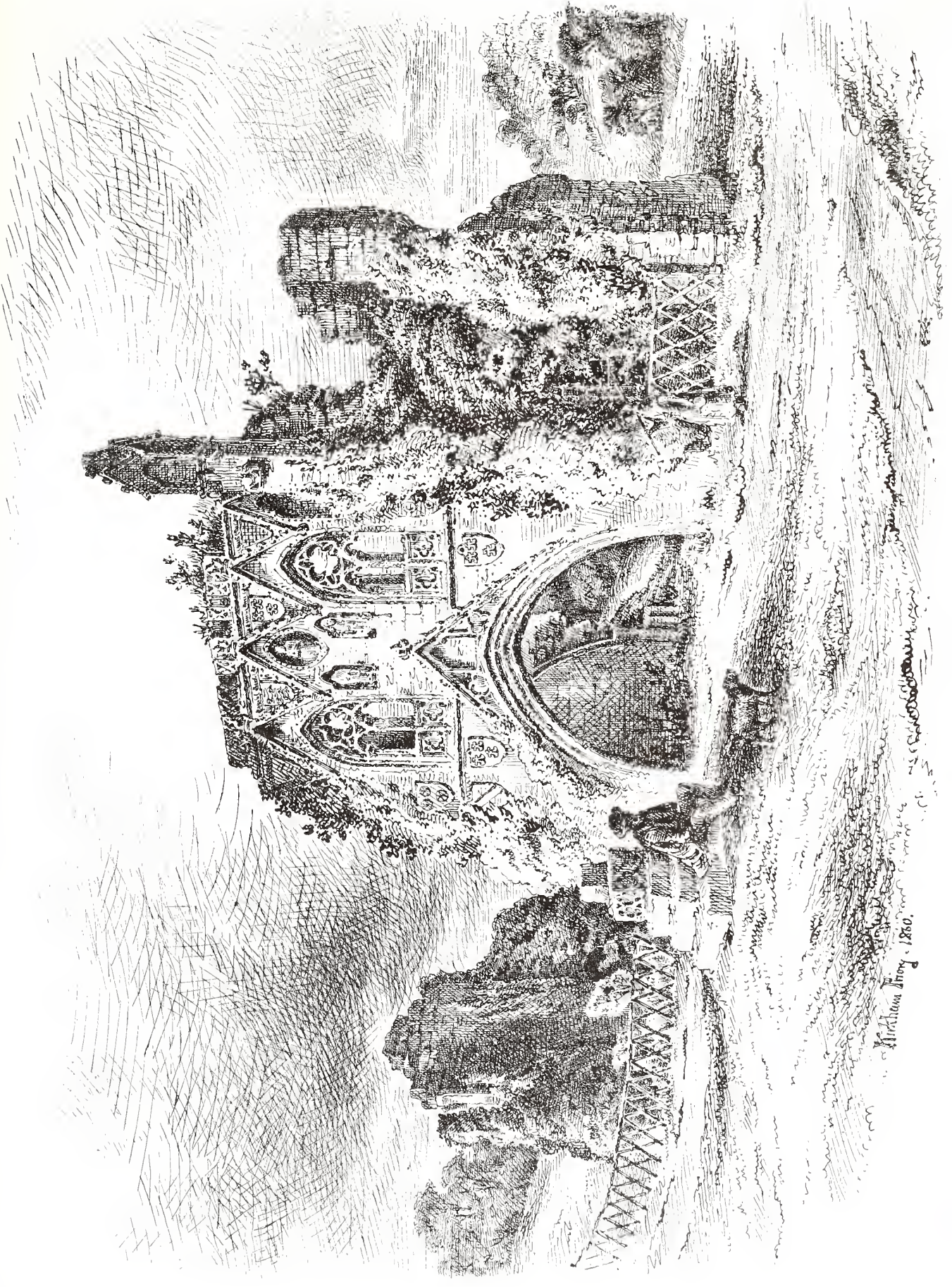


Max Mayer. Sonmay. 1860.

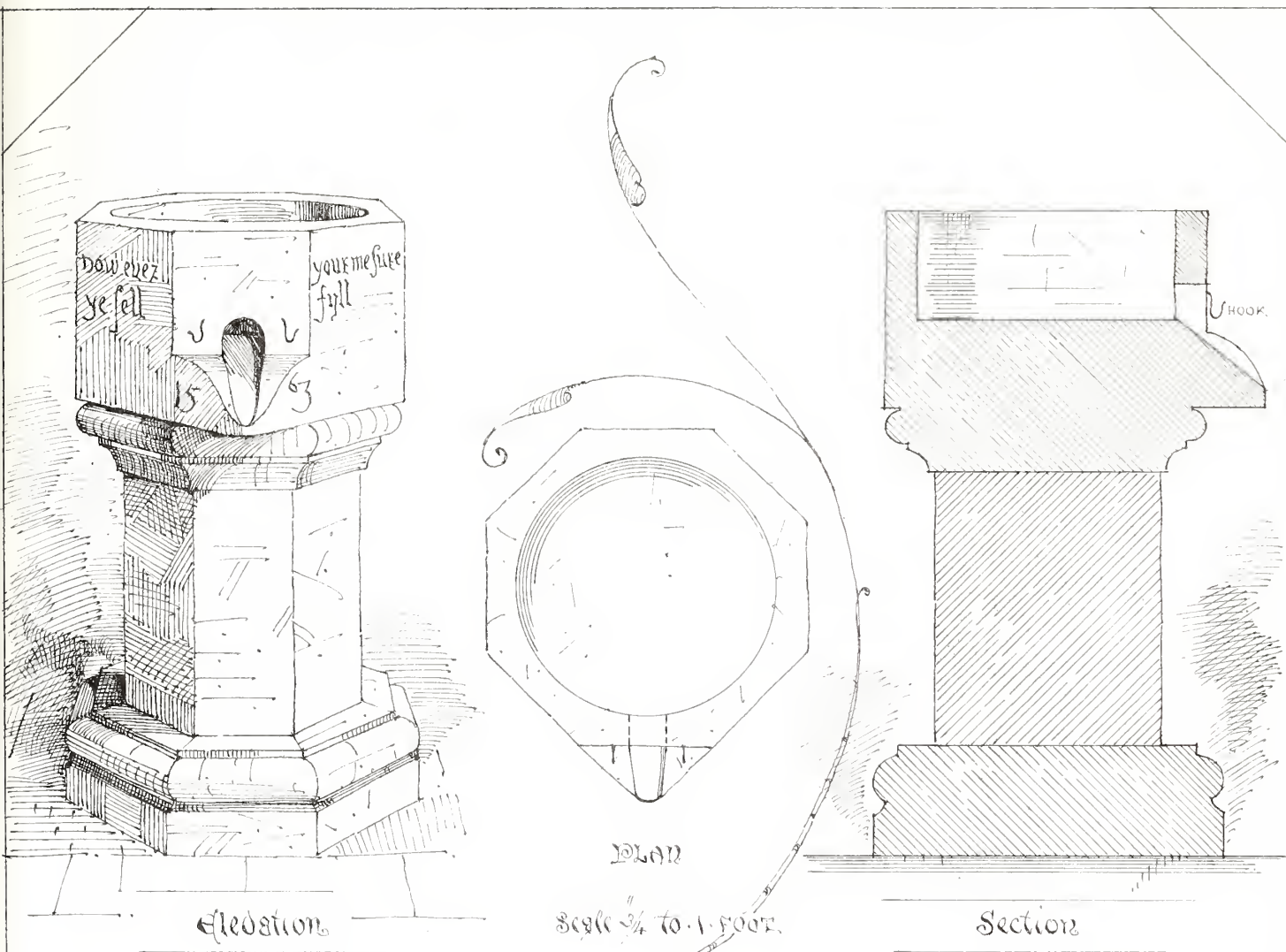
J.B. L.V.



Room in a Farm House, Cheadle Staff.



William Troy. 1850.



Ancient Measure in the Market House Bodmin Cornwall J. E. S. Aubyn 1860.

now ever
ye sell

your measure
full

15 63

1/2 full 1/2 1/2



Mass, Hamilton 1860.

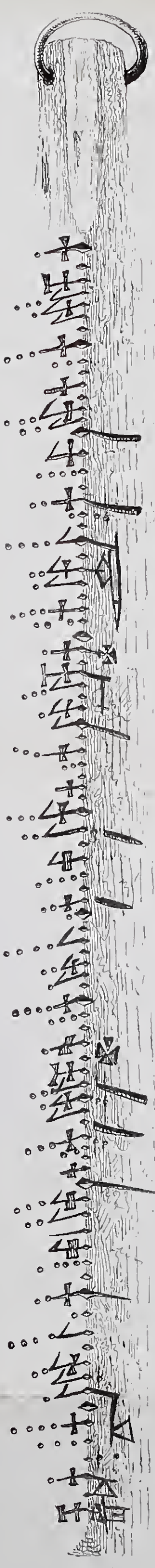
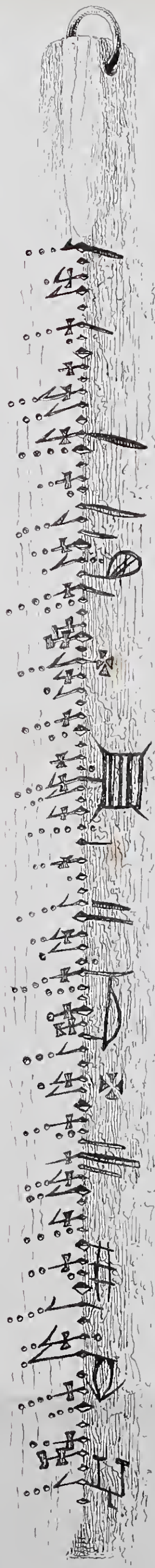
PL. LVIII.

Byzantine Church near the British Embassy Athens 1856.



Kello 1869

Tab. LX.



Jan. Feb. Mar.

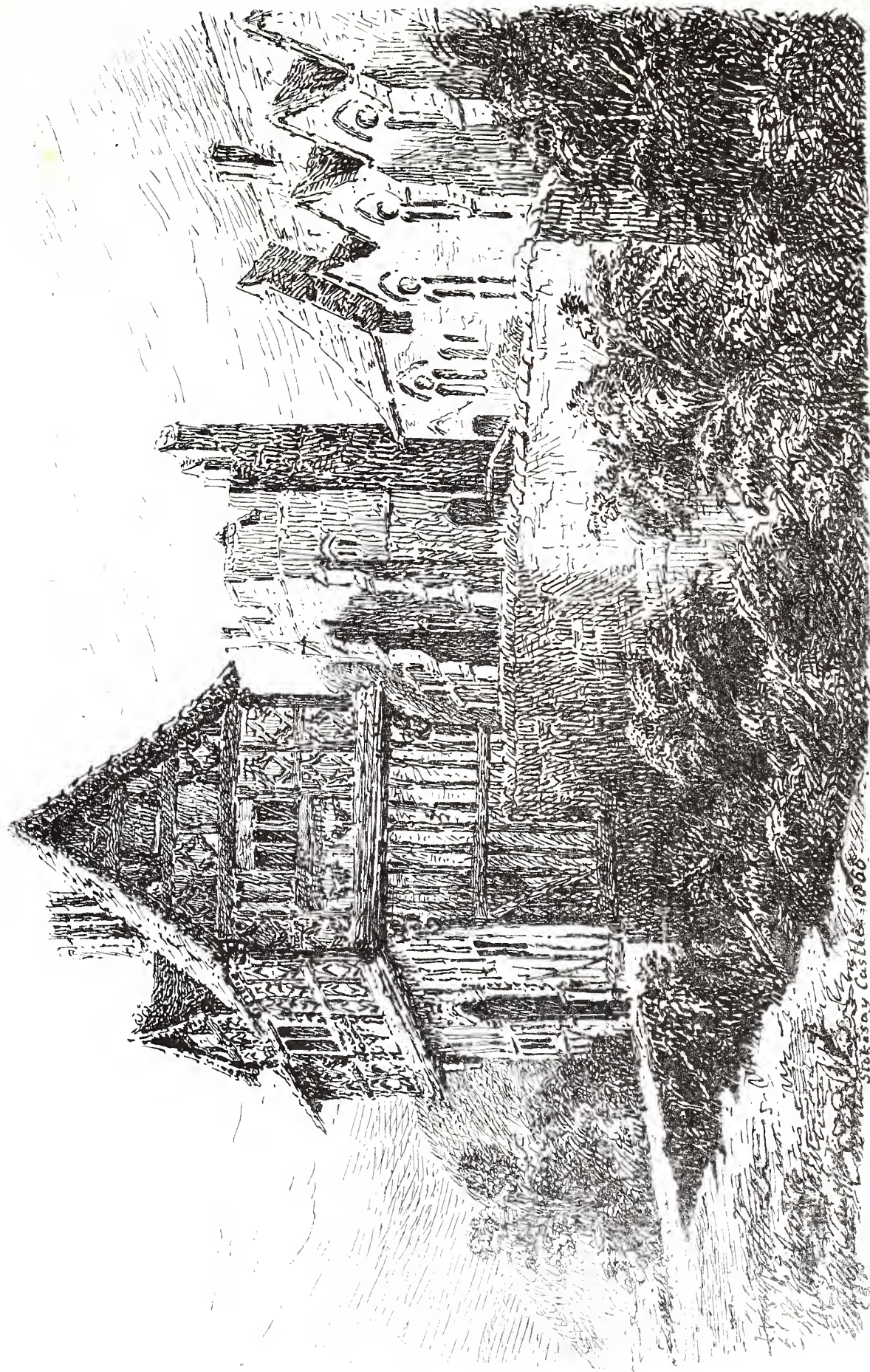
Oct. Nov. Dec.

July. Aug. Sep.

Apr. May. June.

Clog Almanac. In the possession of G. T. Lomas, Esq., Lichfield.

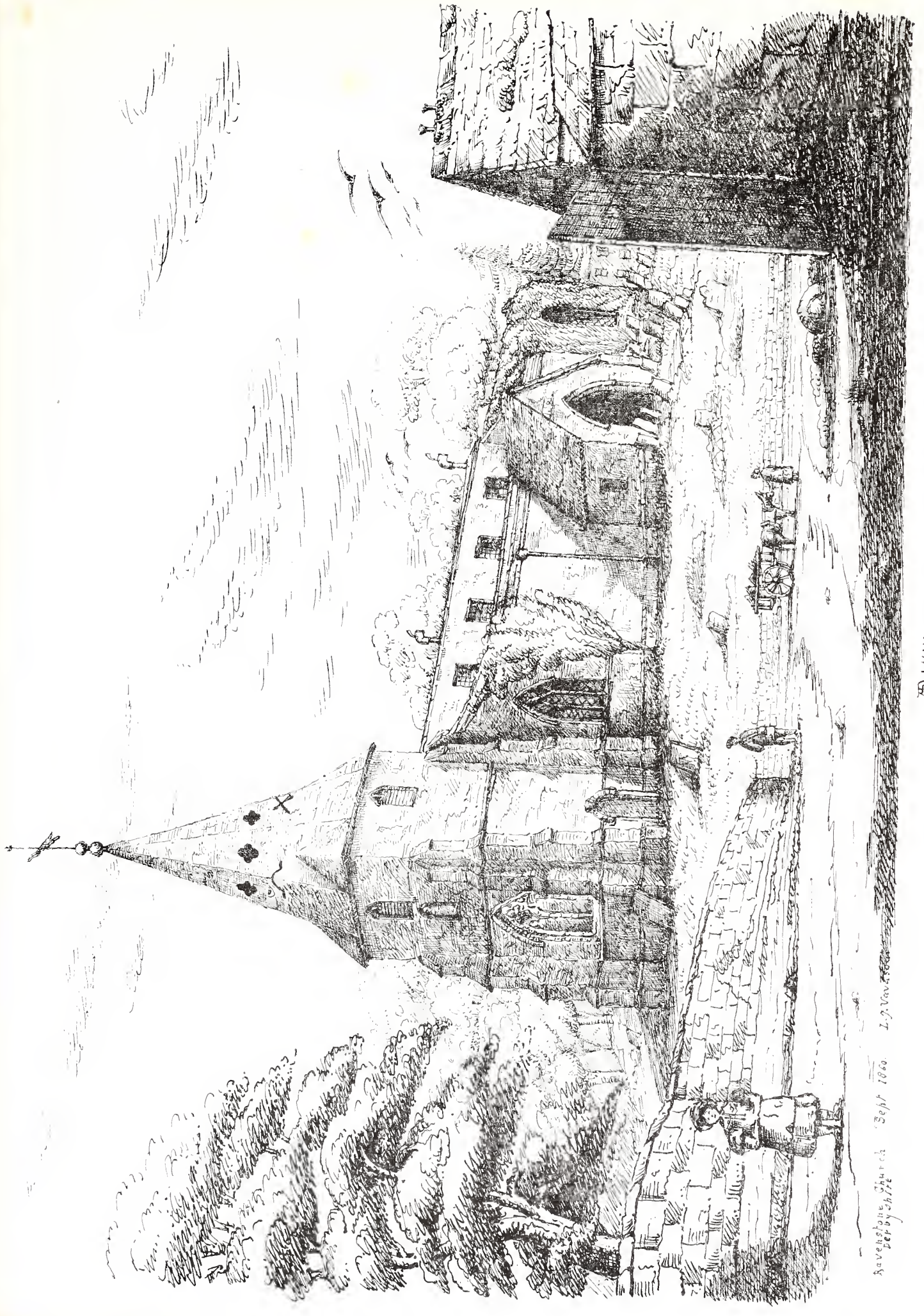
1860.



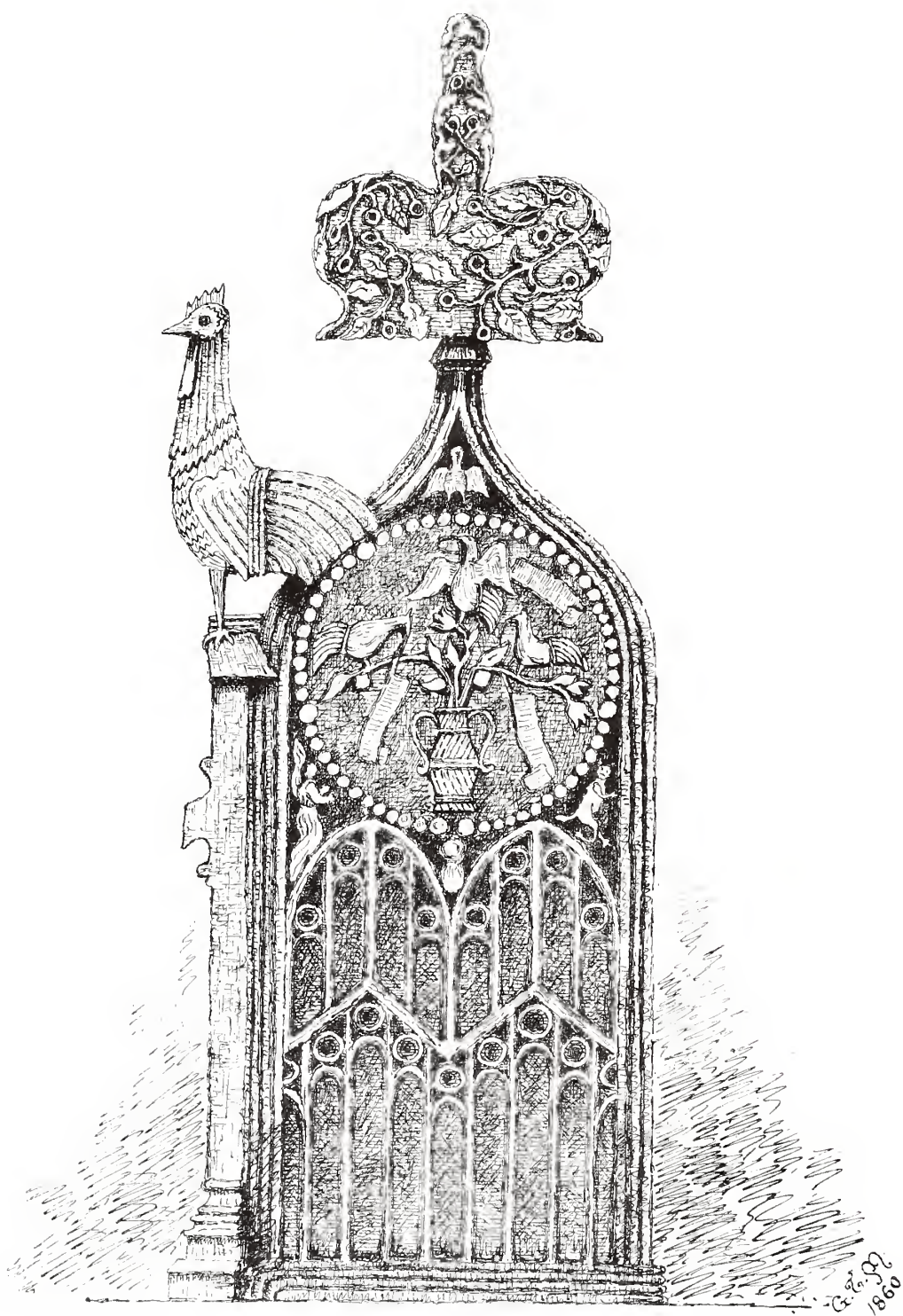


Ancient Cross lately found at Hope Derbyshire

AD. LXII.

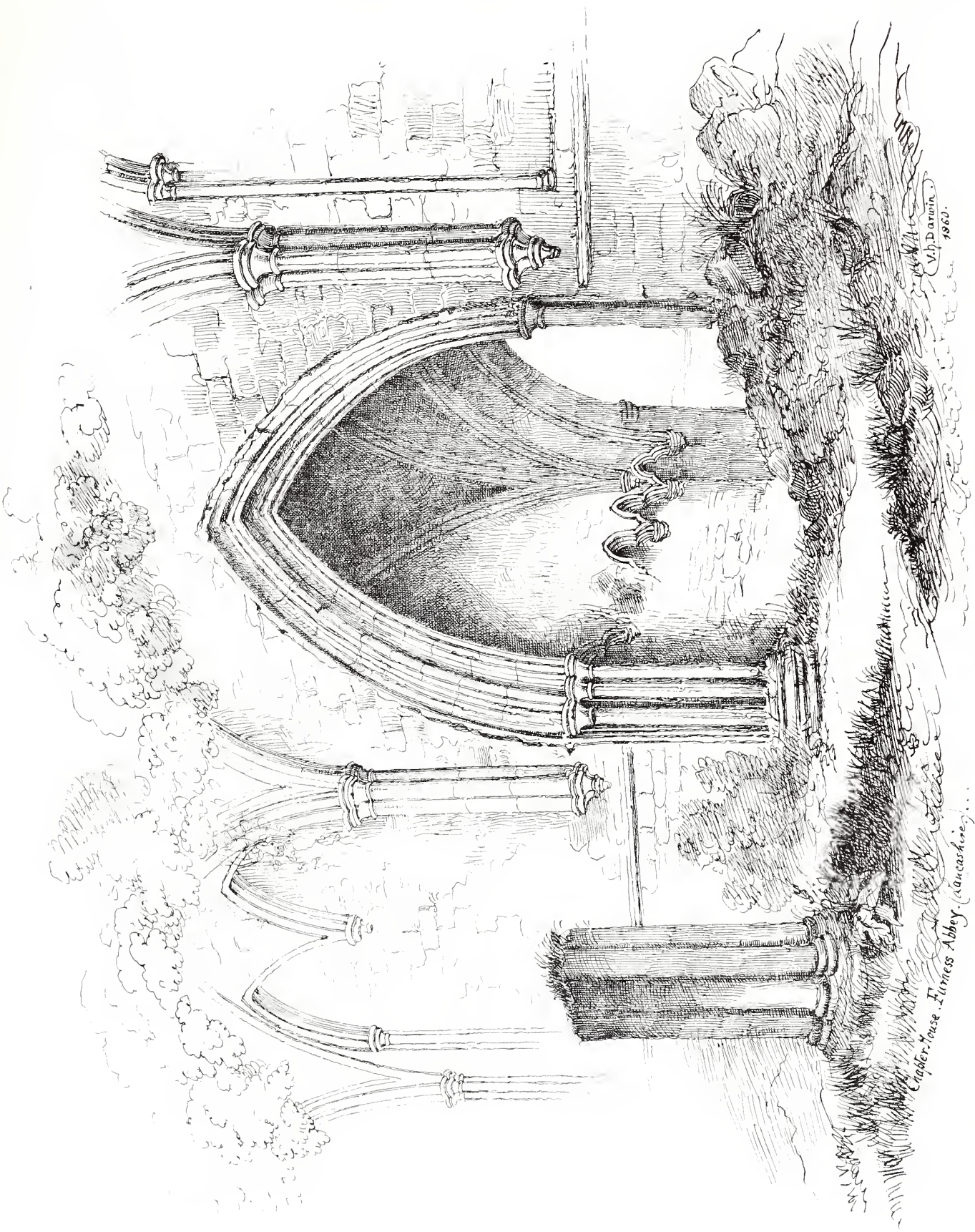


Avebury Church Sept 1860 L. J. Van der Pyl
Dorsetshire



Bench End in the Chapel at Nossley Hall - Leicestershire -

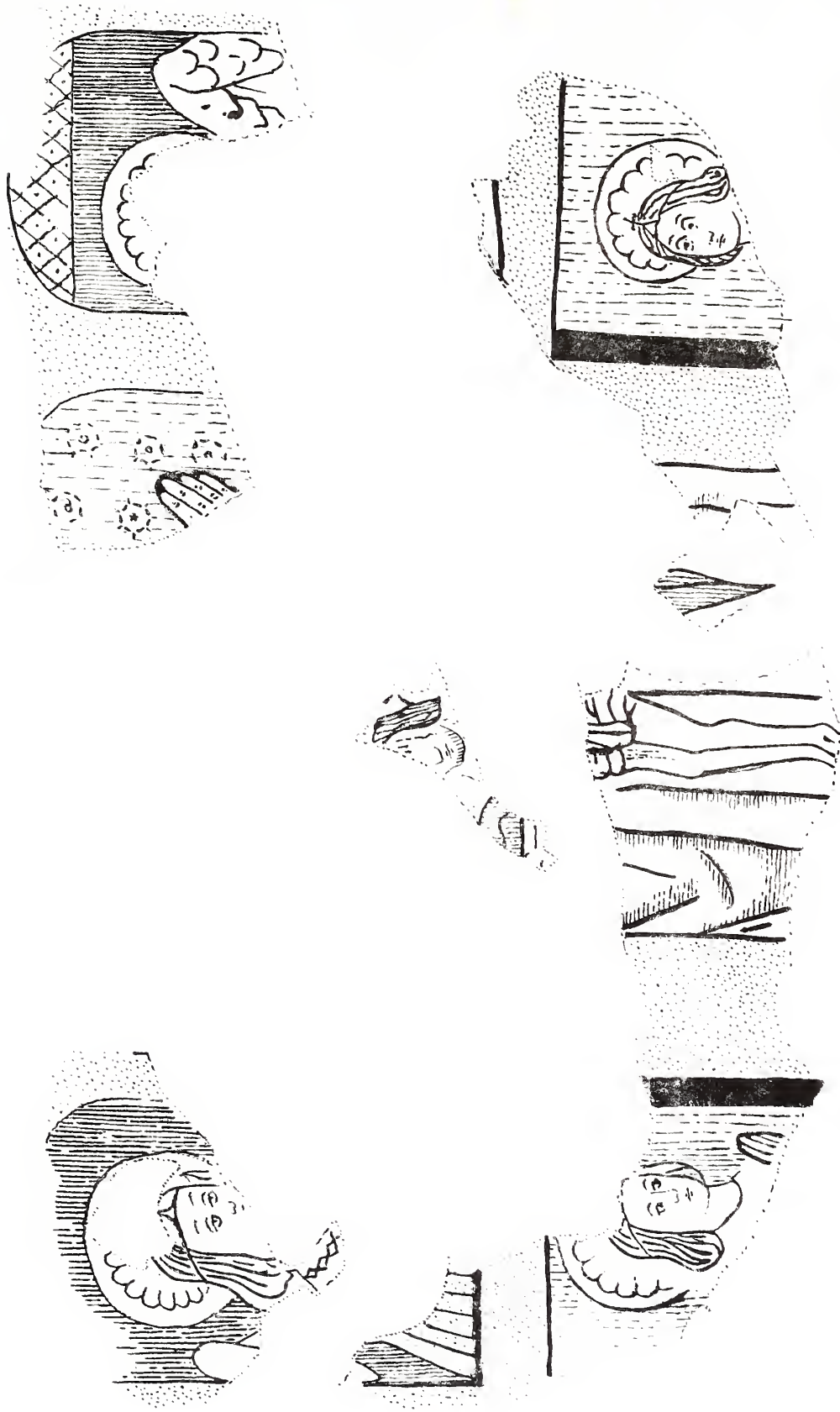
H. LXIV.





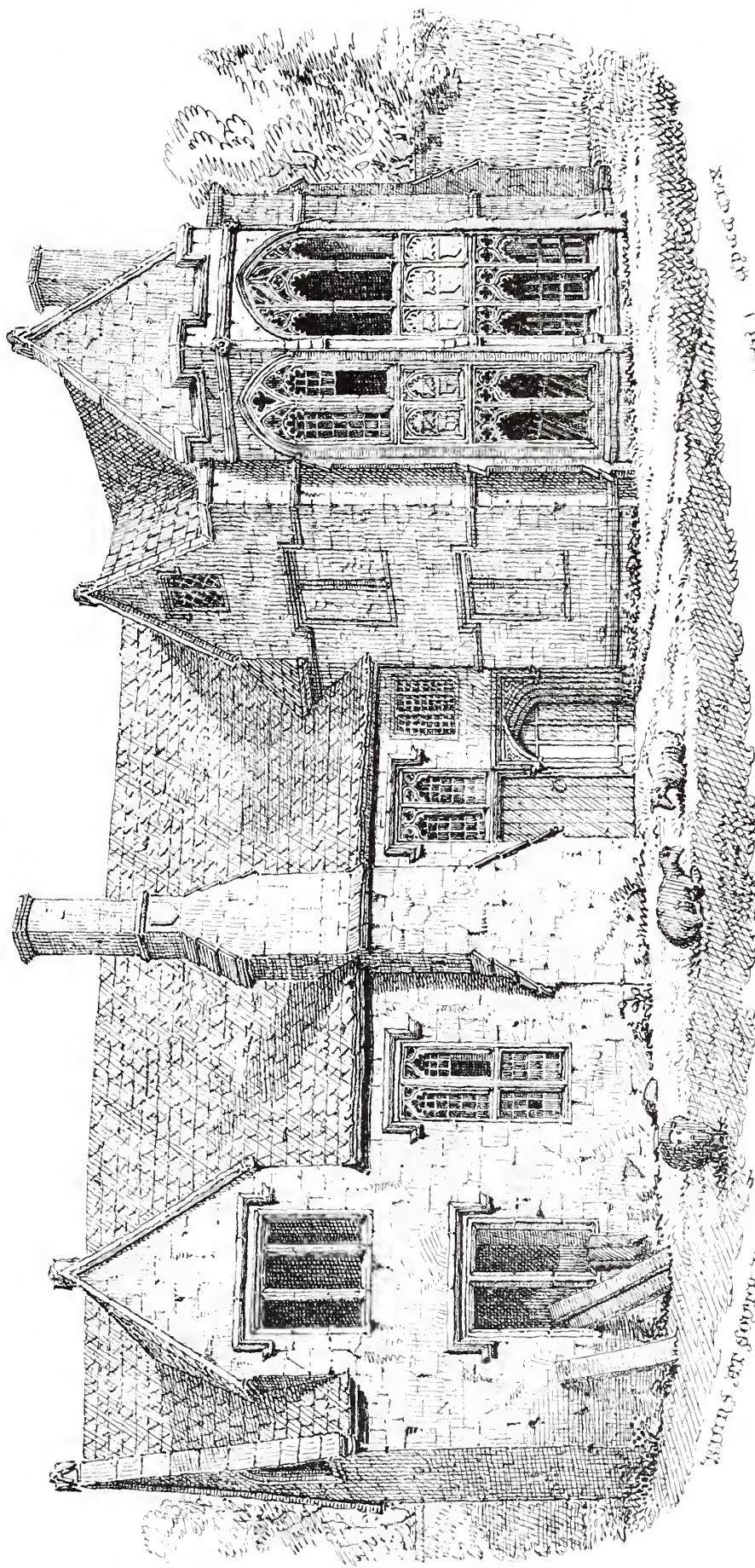
View in Mainz.

AD. LXVI.



Fresco found on the wall of Pymby Chapel: Worcestershire.

S. SIDE OF CHANCEL ARCH.



W. H. & C. 1851

W. H. & C. 1851

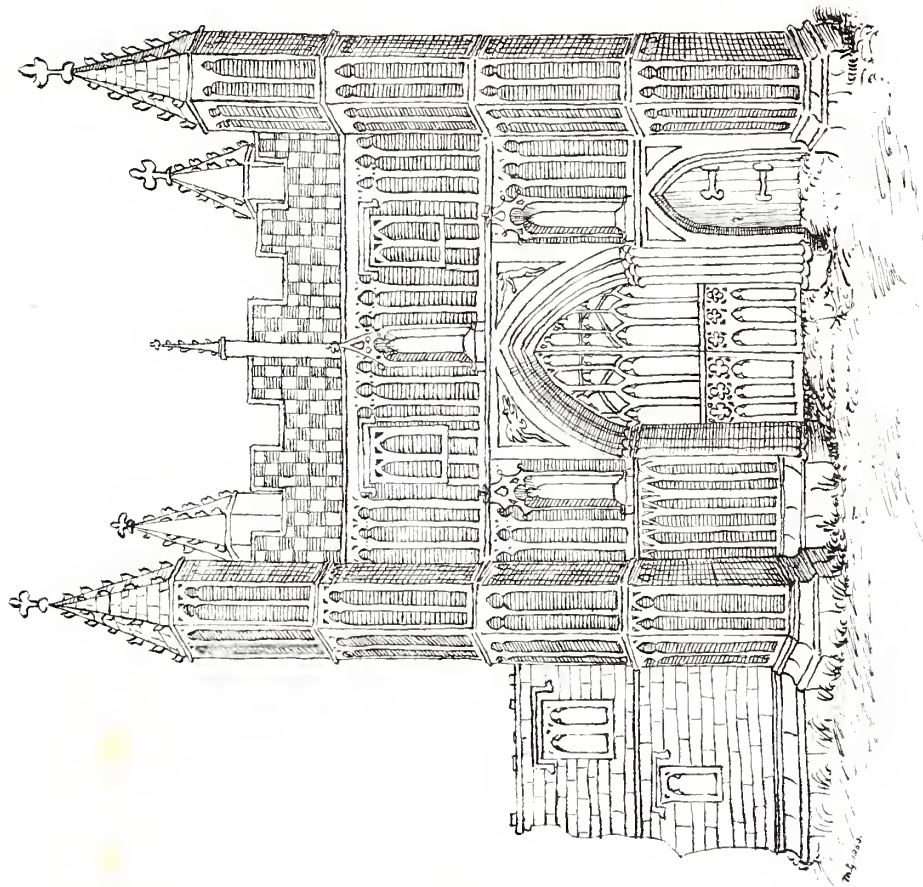
W. H. & C. 1851

W. H. & C. 1851

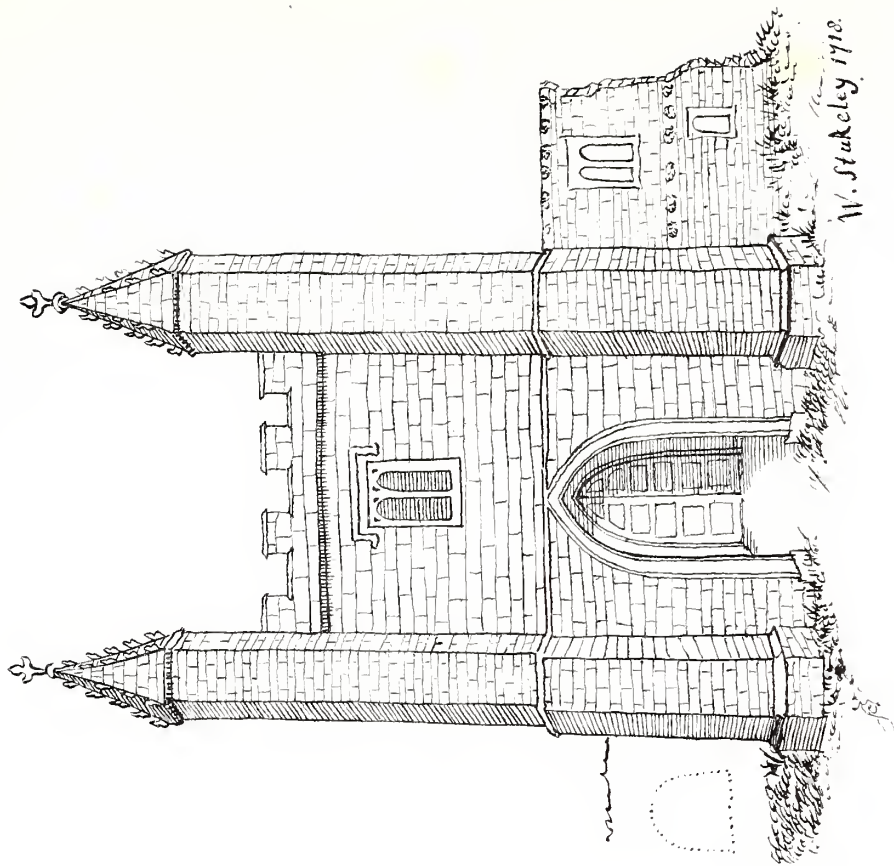


Dysarth (Flint's) N Wales

V. P. Danson

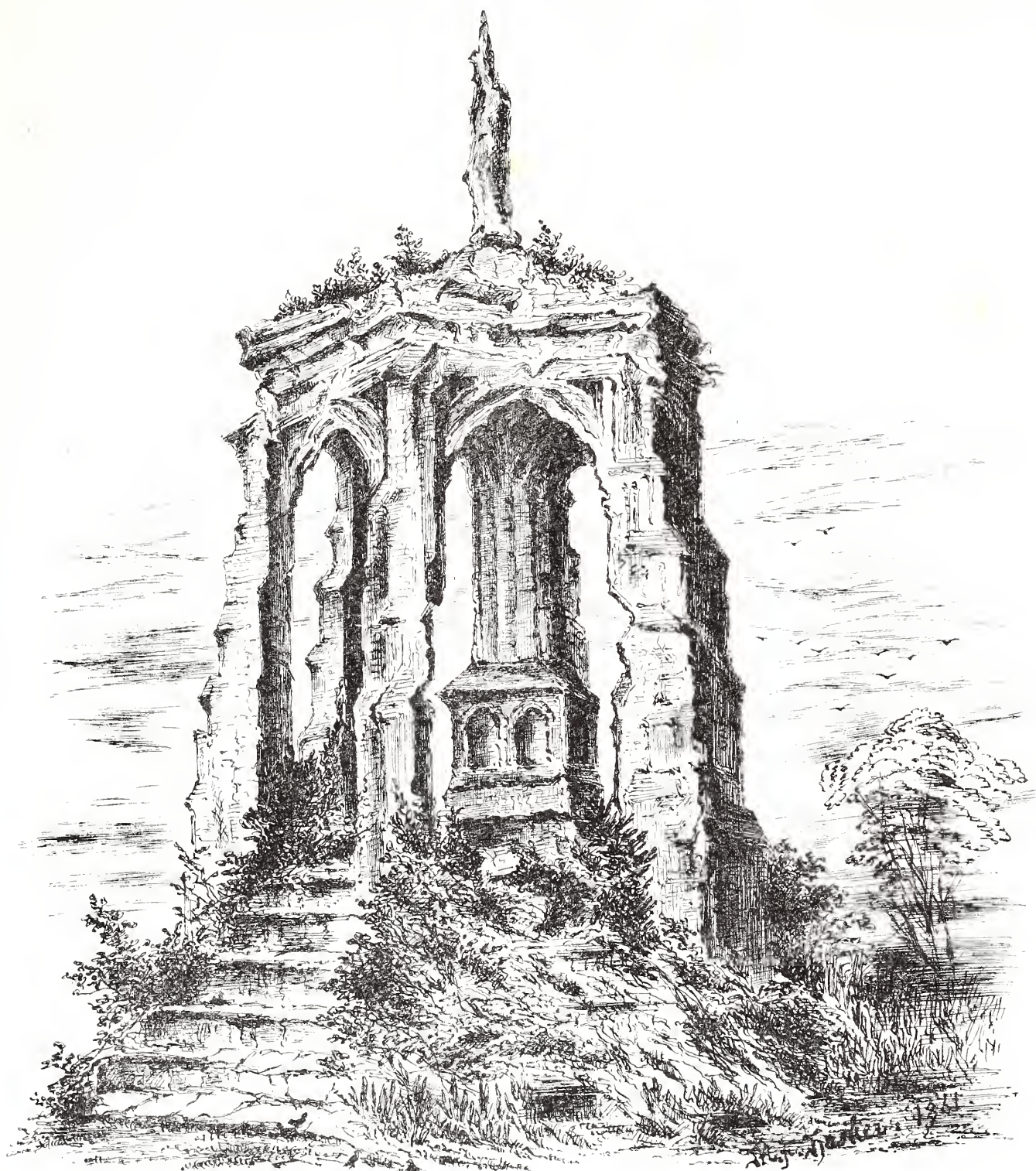


The North Side of the Gatehouse of St. John's
Monastery Colchester.



The South Side.

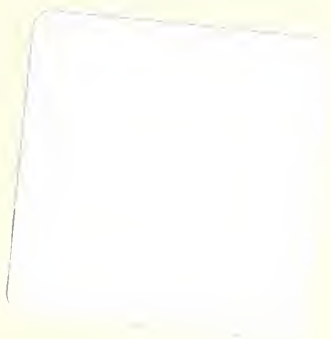
W. Stuckey 1718.



Ancient Preaching Cross of the Black Friars: Hereford. ~*~*~*~

Ed. LXXI.





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3 3125 01490 4847

